

From the collection of the

Prelinger
Library

San Francisco, California
2006

Mrs M. G. Baker.

Clinton Village.

N. Y.

With the kind regards of your
friend, Mrs. S. Taylor.

West Haven,

Conn.

August 11th 1858.

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..

... ..







NEW HAVEN and its VICINITY



Drawn & Engraved by J.W. Barber



View of the Light House S. of New Haven Con.

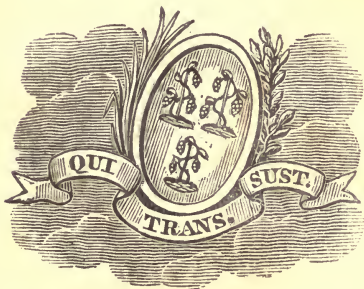
HISTORY
AND
ANTIQUITIES
OF
NEW HAVEN, (CONN.)

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COLLECTED AND COMPILED
FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY J. W. BARBER.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.



NEW HAVEN:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY J. W. BARBER,
AND BY THE BOOKSELLERS IN NEW HAVEN.

1831.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1831, by J. W.
BARBER, in the Clerk's office, of the District Court of Connecticut.

Printed by Hezekiah Howe.

PREFACE.

THE object of the Compiler of this work, was to make a collection of the interesting historic records and Antiquities, of New Haven, from its first settlement to the present time, without much attention to classification, and without much of an attempt to furnish a *finished* production. In pursuance of his design, he has confined his attention particularly to those subjects which are generally passed over by those who write regular histories, subjects which indeed are interesting, but generally thought too trivial to be inserted in historical works. Much undoubtedly has been irrecoverably lost by neglecting to preserve these fragments of history in some written form.

It will be perceived that many extracts are taken from the ancient Newspapers printed in this place. These "journals of the times" are perhaps among the best authorities which we can have in relation to facts which have taken place in former times; and it is to be regretted that more care is not taken to preserve regular files of the public prints of the day, where every event is detailed as it were on the *spot*, and *time* of its occurrence, with a minuteness and accuracy which cannot be expected from the recollection of individuals some time after the events have taken place.—The compiler would state that he considers himself as fortunate, in having an access to a file of the New Haven Journals, previous to the Revolution, the earliest, and it is believed the only copy now in existence. These journals belong to the

library left by the late Col. William Lyon, C. A. S.* of this city. This Library is believed to be the most extensive and valuable private collection in this State, and is now in possession of his son, William Lyon, Esq. a gentleman through whose politeness and attention, the compiler of this work feels himself under lasting obligations.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that many things are detailed which are not of sufficient importance to appear in any thing like a historical work, but it is thought that an attempt to preserve any facts or traditions which can hereafter be cited to throw light on the history of the times, manners and opinions of our forefathers, is worthy of being countenanced by an intelligent community.

With regard to the appearance of a ship in the air, (page 42,) there is no good reason to doubt the fact, as there related. Until quite recently, this has been generally considered as a delusion of the imagination.—The results of modern science however, enable us to account for this phenomenon :

* Col. Lyon died Oct. 12th, 1830, in the 83d year of his age. The following notice, is copied from one of the New Haven papers.—“ Col. Lyon has long been considered by a very extensive literary acquaintance, as probably the greatest Antiquarian, and the most thoroughly versed Historian in the United States. His powers of mind were early developed, being well prepared for Yale College at the early age of nine years, and having devoted the last twenty or thirty years entirely to intense reading, and always favored with a most tenacious and retentive memory, which was apparently not at all impaired even to the last, by his advanced age, are circumstances which afforded him advantages for the acquisition of knowledge, which are by Divine Providence granted to a very few. Many periodicals of his day have been anonymously favored by his pen. It is however greatly to be regretted, that he could never be persuaded to publish a volume of ancient or modern history, especially as he has for the last half century, been the oracle of so many that have been published. He has always sustained an irreproachable character, and will long be remembered by an affectionate family and large circle of friends with peculiar love and esteem.”

—It is supposed that a ship was sailing at the time, off the harbor of New Haven in the sound, and that her reflected image was delineated to the eyes of the beholders on the clouds, so as to appear very near, by the laws of optics, now understood. Doubtless many other occurrences related by our forefathers as facts, but which are now deemed by us as fabulous, will be found upon investigation equally worthy of credit.

J. W. B.

New Haven, October, 1831.





Engraved by J. B. Barber

S. VIEW OF NEW HAVEN AND FORT HALE.

a. West Rock. b. Long Wharf. c. Matthews' Commission. d. Steam Boat Office. e. East Rock. f. Tomlinson's bridge. g. Fort Hale.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Preface	3
Notice of Colonel Lyon, (<i>see preface</i>)	4
Situation, Soil, Harbor, Public Buildings, and Literary Institutions of New Haven	11
Description of the burying ground	14
Fort Hale, light-house, &c.	15
Adjutant Campbell's grave	15
Public square or green	15
View and description of Trinity church	16
Deed given by Wm. Gregson (<i>see note</i>)	16
Yale College, founding, history, &c.	19
Last and West rocks	22
West rock, Fry's cave	23
East rock—Account of Elias Turner, the hermit	23
Some account of the Quinipiacks	25
First settlement of New Haven	26
Treaty with Momauguin and his counselors	27
Treaty with Montowese	29
Formation of the civil and religious government of the planters	30
Troubles with the Dutch and Swedes	35
List of the planters—persons numbered in their families—with an estimate of their estates, in 1643	37
Execution of an Indian in New Haven in 1644	41
Appearance of a ship in the air	42
Extracts from the ancient records of New Haven	43

	Page.
Blue Laws	46
An account of judges Whalley, Goffe and Dixwell	48
View of the judge's cave	51
Traditionary anecdotes respecting the judges	52
An account of Goffe's appearance at Hadley	54
Sir Edmund Andros' visit to New Haven	57
Death of Col. Dixwell—his grave, monument, &c. . . .	58
Mr. James Davenport, a separate minister, visits New Haven	61
First newspaper published in New Haven	62
George III. proclaimed king	63
President Clap's advertisement respecting the students . .	64
Advertisement of the Rev. R. Ross' work respecting Enthusiasts, &c.	64
Advertisement respecting haws or thorn seeds	65
Accident at a mock Indian fight	65
Vote of the officers of Yale College respecting students .	65
Cropping, branding and whipping of criminals	66
Notice of the select-men respecting the town poor . . .	66
Advertisement of Benjamin Mecom, the printer of the Gazette .	66
Mr. J. Ingersoll's notice respecting stamps, &c.	67
Mr. Ingersoll's account of his resigning the office of stamp master	68
Benedict Arnold's advertisement	72
Rejoicings on account of the repeal of the stamp act . . .	73
Discovery of a species of paint near New Haven	73
Governor's guards of New Haven, march to Cambridge . .	73
Account of the invasion of New Haven in 1779	74
Sir George Collier and Gen. Tryon's Proclamation	78
Gen. Tryon's official account of the invasion of New Haven .	78
View of Savin rock	80
Additional particulars relative to the invasion of New Haven .	81
Account of the Rev. Dr. Daggett—Mr. Amos Doolittle . .	81
Death of Capt. Gilbert and Mr. Beers	82
Confession of Abraham Hickcox	83
Students of Yale College and Abiathar Camp	84

	Page.
Notice of a beacon on Beacon or Indian Hill	86
First historical prints ever executed in America (supposed) .	87
Complaint against Wm. Glen ; his confession	87
Powder mill erected	88
Elihu Smith's parole	88
The political A, B, C.	89
Inauguration of President Stiles, &c.	90
Notice of a dramatic performance in New Haven	91
Israel Bishop's advertisement for volunteers ; his capture .	91
Expedition of the British to West Haven	93
Advertisement respecting Benedict Arnold's estate	93
Corn-stalk juice distilled into rum, by Jacobs & Israel . . .	94
Celebration on account of peace between Great Britain and America	95
Naming of the streets in New Haven, Sept. 1784	95
Connecticut Silk Society	96
John Elliot's, and Sarah Harlow's advertisements	97
Advertisement of a Roman Catholic priest	97
Account of the fire in New Haven, Oct. 28th, 1820	97
Notice of the Rev. David Austin (<i>see note</i>)	98
Gen. La Fayette's visit to New Haven in 1824	99
Account of the Farmington canal, celebration, &c. . . .	101
Communication respecting the turning the course of the West River, &c.	103
Names and professions of the inhabitants of New Haven in 1748	107



ACCOUNT OF NEW HAVEN, &c.

NEW HAVEN lies at the head of a harbor, which sets up four miles from Long Island Sound; in north latitude $41^{\circ} 18'$; and in west longitude $72^{\circ} 56'$; seventy six miles from New York, thirty four from Hartford, and one hundred and thirty four from Boston. It is the capital of a county of the same name; and the semi-capital of Connecticut. The site of New Haven is a plain lying between two ranges of hills, on the east and on the west; and limited, partly, on the northern side by two mountains, called the East and West Rocks; a spur from the latter, named Pine Rock, and another from the former, named Mill Rock, which descends in the form of a handsome hill to the northern skirt of the city. Between these mountains the plain opens into a valley, which extends northward seventy six miles to Northampton; and between the East Rock, and the eastern range of hills, into another valley terminating at Wethersfield, thirty two miles. Both these vallies coincide at the places specified, with the vallies of Connecticut river. The mountains are bold bluffs of greenstone rocks, with summits finely figured, and form a delightful part of the New Haven landscape.

The harbor of New Haven is created by the confluence of three rivers with the sound. Wallingford or Quinnipiack river on the east; Mill river on the north; and West river. The two last are merely mill streams; Mill river is a very fine one, as being plentifully supplied with water round the year. Wallingford river, originally called Quinipiack, rises in Farmington, and after running a winding course of thirty five miles, empties its waters into the sound. These streams are also ornaments of the landscape.

The harbor of New Haven, from the entrance of Wallingford and Mill rivers, has in the channel fifteen feet of water to its mouth; except on Crane's bar a small spit of sand, formed by the erection of a pier about three fourths of a mile from the shore. Here the depth is only seven and a half feet; but the obstruction might be removed with no great difficulty. At the time when the first settlers arrived in this town, there was in the northwestern region of this harbor, a sufficient depth of water for all the ordinary pur-

poses of commerce. Ships were built and launched where now there are meadows, and gardens and shops, sloops loaded and unloaded where the market now stands. So late as the year 1765, the long wharf extended only twenty rods from the shore. It extends now three thousand nine hundred and forty three feet. Yet there is less water a few rods from its foot now, than at its termination in the year 1765. The substance which here accumulates so rapidly, is, what in this country is called, *marsh mud*; the material of which, its salt marshes are composed. It has been suspected to be of a vegetable nature, and where the experiment has been tried it has been found to be peat, and yields a tolerably good fire.

The plain on which New Haven is built is, not improbably, a congeries of particles, floated down to this place in early times from the interior. Its surface is sand mixed with loam and gravel, beneath this is usually found a stratum of yellow loam. Still lower, at the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, a mass of coarse sand extends about six feet. Beneath this is another, composed principally of pebbles, rounded and smoothed like stones, washed by the ocean. Still further down, the materials, generally like those which have been mentioned, are more mingled and confused. Formerly the surface was covered with shrub oaks; and wild turkeys and partridges were found in great numbers.

The soil of this plain is dry, warm, and naturally unproductive, but by cultivation, is capable of producing every vegetable suited to the climate and in any quantity. For gardens, except in dry years, it is remarkably well suited.* The original town was laid out on the northwestern side of the harbor, in nine squares, each fifty two rods on a side; separated by streets four rods in breadth; and thus formed a quadrangular area of one hundred and seventy two rods on a side. The central square is open and is styled the Green; and the upper, or northwestern half is a beautiful slope. It was formerly used as a burying ground, but in 1821 the monuments were removed to the new burying ground, and the ground leveled. The lower part of the square is fifty two rods long, and twenty five rods wide. It is surrounded on all sides by rows of stately elms, and is considered one of the most beautiful in the United States. The surrounding squares are, by law, divided each into four,

*Dr. Dwight.



Engraved by J.W. Barker

E. VIEW OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE OR GREEN, IN NEW HAVEN CONN.



by streets running from N. W. to S. E., and from N. E. to S. W., the direction of the original streets.

Besides these thirty two squares the town covers several considerable tracts bordering upon them and is constantly extending. The principal of these is on the S. E. side; and is called the New Township; a beautiful tract bounded by the east river and the harbor.

New Haven contained in 1830, 10,000 inhabitants: the area, occupied by the city, is probably as large as that which usually contains a city of six times the number of inhabitants in Europe. A large proportion of the houses have court yards in front, and gardens in the rear. The former, are ornamented with tress and shrubs; the latter, are luxuriantly filled with fruit trees, flowers, and culinary vegetables.

The houses are generally two stories high, built of wood in a neat handsome but not expensive style. Many of those recently erected, are however, elegant and stately edifices of brick and stone.

The public edifices, are the College buildings; seven handsome Churches, viz. Four Congregational,* two Episcopal, one Methodist, and one Baptist;† a Tontine, a State House, Jail, two Banks, a Custom House, and a State House, and a State Hospital, now erecting. Besides these, there are two Insurance Offices; eight. Printing Offices, from which are issued six weekly and one semi-weekly newspapers, and one weekly, one monthly, and one quarterly religious publications, and the American Journal of Science and Arts, conducted by Professor Silliman, a gentleman whose scientific attainments are well known both in this country, and in Europe.

* One of which is the African Church.

† All the congregations in New Haven, voted in 1812, that they would take down their churches and build new ones; accordingly two of them commenced the work in 1813; the other in 1814. The church of the first congregation was finished in 1814. The other two were completed in 1815. The remainder of the churches were erected some years afterwards. The first mentioned Churches, are all placed on the western side of Temple Street, having an elegant square in front, and stand on a street one hundred feet wide. The Congregational churches are of Grecian Architecture. The Episcopal Church is a Gothic building; few structures, devoted to the same purpose on this side of the Atlantic, are equally handsome; and in no place can the same number of Churches be found, within the same distance, so beautiful, and standing in so advantageous a position.

It is believed that there is no place in the United States, where greater facilities are offered, for acquiring in every respect, a literary education than there is in New Haven. The following is a list of the literary institutions in 1831. Yale College, Medical College, one New Haven Gymnasium, one Young Ladies Institute, one Boarding school for Boys under ten years of age, one Practical Mathematical Seminary, one Private and select Institute for Young Ladies, one Lancasterian school for Boys, one Lancasterian school for Girls, three High schools, seven Young Ladies Boarding Schools, and the *Franklin Institution*.

The Hon. James Hillhouse, in the year 1796, purchased, near the north-western corner of the original town a field of ten acres; which, aided by several respectable gentlemen, he leveled and enclosed. The field was then divided into parallelograms, handsomely railed, and separated by alleys of sufficient breadth to permit carriages to pass each other. The whole field except four lots given to the several Congregations, and the College, and a lot destined for the reception of the poor, was distributed into family burying places; purchased at the expense actually incurred, and secured by law, from every civil process. Each parallelogram is sixty four feet in breadth, and from one hundred and eighty to two hundred feet in length. Each family burying ground is thirty two feet in length, and eighteen in breadth: and against each an opening is made to admit a funeral procession. At the divisions between the lots, trees are set out in the alleys; and the name of each proprietor is marked on the railing. The monuments in this ground are almost universally marble; in a few instances from Italy; in the rest, found in this and the neighboring states. A considerable number are obelisks; others are tables; and others, slabs placed at the head and foot of the grave. The obelisks are placed universally on the middle line of the lots; and thus stand in a line successively through the parallelograms. The top of each post, and the railing, are painted white; the remainder of the post black. After the lots were laid out, the Proprietors, gave one to each of the then existing clergymen of the city, the rest was all thrown into one common stock. A meeting was then summoned of such inhabitants as wished to become proprietors. Such as attended drew for their lots, and located them at pleasure. Others in great numbers have since purchased them; so that a great part of the field is now taken up.

VIEW OF NEW HAVEN AND FORT HALE.

FORT HALE, the most prominent object in this view, is situated on an insulated rock, two miles from the end of Long wharf. It is so named from Capt. Nathan Hale, who nobly sacrificed his life, for his country, in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Coventry, Conn. and educated in Yale College, where he graduated in 1773. The building on the right of the print is denominated the *Barracks*; the small building to the west of the barracks, with a lightning rod attached to it, is the magazine. These buildings, with the fort, which are of brick, were erected by the United States in 1809. During the last war the fort was garrisoned by about sixty men. The fort with the buildings, above named, are now under the charge of Capt. John A. Thomas, formerly of the twenty fifth regiment, U. S. Infantry, who, with his family, reside in the barracks.

The Light House (see map of New Haven) is situated two miles directly south of the fort. It was at this point that Gov. Tryon, in his expedition against New Haven in July 1779, landed part of his forces. Their landing was opposed by a few of the neighboring militia, but without success, as they were soon obliged to give way to superior numbers.

While in the act of landing, an English officer, standing upright in one of the boats, called out to the militia "*Disperse ye rebels*;" he was immediately shot through the body, and buried near the light house, where his bones still remain. The detachment then proceeded towards New Haven; on their march they stopped at the house known by the name of *Morris's Place*, which, after plundering, they wantonly set on fire.

The letter *g* refers to the bridge erected below the junction of Mill river with the Quinipiack, or East river, and at the entrance of the common stream into the harbor. It is known by the name of *Tomlinson's Bridge*, and is half a mile in length, and twenty seven feet in breadth. Under the direction of Isaac Tomlinson, Esq. deceased, a valuable wharf of stone was extended from the south side of the bridge, along the western borders of the channel. From this wharf the largest vessels used in the commerce of New Haven can take in their cargoes.

On the summit of the high ground on the Milford road, near the intersection of the Orange road, (see map of New Haven) is seen a fine prospect of New Haven, the harbor, and the surrounding scenery. It was near this place that Adjutant Campbell, of the British troops, was killed in the invasion of New Haven. His grave is still to be seen in a field a few rods north of the road. When shot, he was carried into a small house, which formerly stood on the road a little distance west of this place, where he expired.

PUBLIC SQUARE OR GREEN.

THIS plate is a view of the public square, meeting-houses, &c. as they appear from Church street. This part of the square is fifty two rods long, and twenty five rods wide. It is surrounded on all sides by

rows of stately elms, and is considered one of the most beautiful in the United States.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW HAVEN.



This church which is in the left of the view, belongs to the Episcopal society.* It is built entirely in the Gothic style; and to persons who never had an opportunity of viewing the ancient method of building in Europe, a sight of this edifice must be gratifying. The following is a description of this building, as given by Mr. Ithiel Town, Architect.

“This Church is one hundred and three feet long, and seventy four feet wide, exclusive of the tower at the front end, which is twenty five feet square, and projects forward half of its size, making the whole length one hundred fifteen and a half feet. The base of the building is five feet thick at the bottom, three feet at the top, and ten feet deep; three feet of which is above the ground—upon which, the walls are raised thirty-eight feet, with a hard granite, quarried from a rock about two miles north-west of the city, and layed with their natural faces out, and so se-

* In 1736 (as appears from the records of the town of New Haven) William Gregson, of the city of London, great grandson of Thomas Gregson, who was one of the first planters of New Haven, “out of his piety towards God, and out of his zeal for the Protestant religion and the Church of England, as by law established,” gave, for the benefit of this society, a deed of land situated in New Haven.

lected and fitted, as to form small but irregular joints, which are pointed. These natural faces present various shades of brown and iron-rust; and when damp, especially, the different shades appear very deep and rich; at the same time conveying to the mind, an idea of durability and antiquity, which may be very suitably associated with this style of architecture.

The cornice is ornamented with appropriate ornaments, above which the walls are finished with an embattled ballustrade, with pinnacles at the corners. The height of the tower, from the base to its upper roof, is one hundred feet, and is not diminished in size; above which, are four ornamented pinnacles on the corners, with square parts, fourteen feet high, corresponding with the buttresses of the tower; above which are frustums of octagonal pyramids, finished at the top with a termination, iron-work, and vane to each, making their height thirty feet above the roof of the tower. There are four other pinnacles, twenty feet high, placed at the center of each side of the tower, between which and the corner ones, is a very heavy embattled ballustrade, seven feet high, and connecting together the eight pinnacles. The four center ones are octagonal, with crockets on the corners of the pyramidal parts.

The front of the tower, up to the upper roof, is divided into three compartments, and differently ornamented. The lower compartment, which is separated by a belt, thirty six feet from the base, contains a large pointed arch, thirty-two feet high and fourteen feet wide, ornamented with a bold architrave, with tracery in the spandrels of its arch, which are recessed within a hewn stone margin:—eleven feet of the lower part of this arch, and deeply recessed, are double doors, with a flat Gothic arched top, which open into a vestibule; above these doors is a window, divided by two mullions, which fills the upper part of the arch. There are two other large arches in front, with their doors and windows very similar to this, except that there are not spandrels to the arches, nor but one dividing mullion to the windows; these doors open into the side entries, from which easy stairs lead to the upper entries, which communicate with the side galleries and organ loft, and are lighted by the windows over the doors, and also by one of the windows on each side of the Church.

The second compartment in front of the tower, is thirty feet high, and has an embattled belt at its top, and a recess twenty five feet high, and fourteen feet wide, divided by four mullions, and having a small window, and various Gothic arched work and blank tracery, within a margin of hewn stone.

The upper compartment is the same on all four of the sides, and has a recess in each, twenty-six feet high and fourteen feet wide, divided by mullions, and formed into pointed arches, variously ornamented, and large blinds for the accommodation of the bell, which is placed on a roof against the lower belt of this compartment.

There are five windows on a side and two in the rear end, that are twenty five feet high, and eight and one third feet wide within their facings, which are of hewn stone, ten inches wide; and an altar window in rear, forty feet high, and twenty two feet wide, including its facings, and a small window over it to light the roof, of a figure made by the addition to a pentagon, of five semicircles, having their diameters equal, and coincident with the sides of it. The windows and doors have the pointed arch, and the side windows have a mullion, which divides them into two parts below the arch, and by the branching of the mullion at the top, the arch is divided into three sashes of ornamental figures. The

altar window, below the arch, is divided into five parts, by mullions, which branch at the top, and connect with a large circular mullion, which circumscribes four squares placed diamond-wise, and elegantly connected by sashes of various ornamental figures. Indeed, the bold and majestic appearance of this window, in consequence of its size, (containing about one thousand four hundred panes of glass,) and elegant tracery, it is presumed, is not equalled in the United States.

The windows are all glazed with diamond glass; the corners of the building and of the tower, as well as the jambs of the windows, are of hewn free-stone; and all the wood work on the outside is painted in imitation of it; except the sashes, which are lead color, and the doors, which are a dark green.

The front appears elevated, and is entered by spacious and convenient stone steps. And when the building is examined from any point of view, its appearance is majestic and pleasing.

The interior of the Church, although somewhat obstructed by its wide galleries, is elegant; and has an air of uncommon grandeur, arising chiefly from its size, vaulted ceiling, and large diamond windows. The ceiling is divided into three pointed arches lengthwise of the Church; the center one is forty-six feet high and thirty four feet wide, the side arches are thirty-seven feet high and fifteen and a half feet wide: and these three arches are intersected at right angles with four other equal arches, of the same height as the side arches, and eighteen feet wide, and corresponding in figure and position to the side windows as the other three do with the rear windows. Thus a very bold groined vaulting is formed, supported by eight clustered columns, ornamented with capitals; with corresponding half clusters on the walls. The ceiling is appropriately ornamented with ribs, running in various directions, with knots and roses at their intersections. The pulpit and canopy are constructed like those in the Cathedral at York, in England, and are richly ornamented. The ornaments of the ceiling are also similar to those in that Cathedral. The chancel floor is elevated three steps, and enclosed by a mahogany railing, with suitable ornament work under it. The altar is composed of the imitation of eight large books, relating to the government and worship of the Church, two of which, in front are open; the idea is a very interesting one, and the execution of their painting is masterly. The front of the galleries, the reading desk, architraves of the doors and windows, &c. are finished in a corresponding style with the other parts. The slips are capped with mahogany, and painted dead white—as are also the front of the gallery, columns, pulpit, and other inside work.

There are one hundred and forty-six slips on the lower floor, and seventy five in the side galleries; besides the organ-loft in front, where a new organ is now nearly completed. The cost of the Church, without the organ, bell, and other furniture, was \$29,000. Its walls contain about fifty thousand solid feet of hewn and rough stone."

The other two churches are Congregational; the middle belonging to the first, the other to the united societies. The white building immediately in the rear of the center church is the new state house, which was completed in 1831. "This building, constructed of stone and marble under the superintendence of Mr. Ithiel Town, an architect of cultivated taste and talents, forms a prominent ornament of the city. It presents one of the best copies of ancient models, which our country affords, and is worthy of an artist who has evinced his fondness for his profession by visiting the best schools in Europe, to perfect himself in his art."



YALE COLLEGE.



The space back of the churches is generally denominated the Upper Green. It was formerly used as a burying ground, but in 1821 the monuments were removed to the new burying place, and ground leveled.—In this burying ground immediately back of the center church, were buried Dixwell, and as tradition says, Goffe and Whalley, all three of whom were the judges of King Charles I.

The buildings beyond, seen indistinctly through the trees, are the colleges.

YALE COLLEGE.

THIS seminary is commonly said to have been founded in the year 1700. In this year, ten of the principal ministers, nominated by a general consent, both of the clergy and the inhabitants of Connecticut, viz.

The Rev. *James Noyes*, of Stonington,
 “ “ *Israel Chauncey*, of Stratford.
 “ “ *Thomas Buckingham*, of Saybrook,
 “ “ *Abraham Pierson*, of Killingworth,
 “ “ *Samuel Mather*, of Windsor,
 “ “ *Samuel Andrew*, of Milford,
 “ “ *Timothy Woodbridge*, of Hartford,
 “ “ *James Pierpont*, of New Haven,
 “ “ *Noddiah Russel*, of Middletown, and
 “ “ *Joseph Webb*, of Fairfield,

met at New Haven, and formed themselves into a society, which, they determined, should consist of eleven ministers, including a rector; and agreed to found a college in the colony. At their, next meeting, which was at Branford the same year; each of them brought a number of books, and, presenting them to the society, said “*I give these books for the founding a College in this colony.*” Antecedently to this event, the subject had been seriously canvassed by the clergy, particularly Messrs. Pierpont, Andrew and Russell, of Branford, and by the people at large, during the two preceding years; and had come thus far towards maturity.

The act of Legislature which gave birth to Harvard College, was passed in 1636. Only ten years, therefore, elapsed after the beginning of a settlement in Massachusetts, before a college was commenced in earnest; whereas sixty five years passed away, after the colonization of Connecticut was begun, and sixty three after that of New Haven, before any serious attempt was made toward the founding of Yale College. But we are not hence to conclude that the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven were less friendly to learning than those of Massachusetts. The project of establishing a college in each of these colonies was early taken up, but checked by well founded remonstrances from the people of Massachusetts; who very justly observed that the whole population of New England, was scarcely sufficient to support one institution of this nature, and that the establishment of a second would, in the end, be a sacrifice of both. These considerations put a stop to the design for a considerable time.

Of the serious intention of the New Haven colonists to establish a college, the following document, copied from the records of Guilford, furnishes decisive evidence.

"At a General Court, held at Guilford, June 28, A. D. 1652.

"Voted, The matter about a College at New Haven, was thought to be too great a charge for us of this jurisdiction to undergo alone; especially considering the unsettled state of New Haven Town; being publicly declared, from the deliberate judgment of the most understanding men, to be a place of no comfortable subsistence for the present inhabitants there. But if Connecticut do join, the planters are generally willing to bear their just proportions for erecting and maintaining of a College there. However, they desire thanks to Mr. Goodyear, for his kind proffer to the setting forward of such a work."

In October, 1701, the Legislature granted the before named gentlemen a charter, constituting them "Trustees of a Collegiate School in his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut;" and invested them with all the powers which were supposed to be necessary for the complete execution of their trust. The following November, they chose one of their number, Mr. Pierson, Rector of the School; and determined that it should be fixed for the present, at Saybrook.

In the year 1702, the first Commencement was held at Saybrook; at which five young gentlemen received the degree of A. M.

From this time many debates arose concerning the place where the school should finally be established; and continued to agitate the community, until the year 1718. In 1716, a majority of the Trustees voted, on the 17th of October, to remove the school to New Haven. Four of their number, out of nine, were however, strongly against it; and the community was equally disunited. The Trustees, nevertheless, proceeded to hold the Commencement, the following year, at New Haven, and to order a College to be erected. It was accordingly raised in October, 1717, and finished the following year. This building they were enabled to erect by a considerable number of donations, which they had received for this purpose, both within and without the colony. Their principal benefactor, both during this period, and all which have succeeded was the Legislature.

Among the individuals who distinguished themselves by their beneficence to this infant institution, was the Hon. Elihu Yale, Esq. of London. This gentleman was descended of an ancient and respectable family in Wales. His father, Thomas Yale, Esq. came from England with the first colonists of New Haven. In this town his son Elihu was born, April 5th, 1648. He went to England at ten years of age; and to Hindoostan at thirty. In that country he resided about twenty years; was made Governor of Madras; and married the widow of Gov. Hinners, his predecessor. Having acquired a large fortune, he returned to London; was chosen Governor of the East India Company; and died at Rixon, July 8th, 1721.

This gentleman sent, in several donations, to the Collegiate School, £500 sterling, between 1714, and 1718; and a little before his death, ordered goods to be sent out, to the value of £500 more; but they were never received.

In gratitude to this benefactor, the Trustees, by a solemn act, named their seminary Yale College; a name, which it is believed, will convey the memory of his beneficence to distant generations.*

The College which was erected at this time, was built of wood, one hundred and seventy feet long, twenty two feet wide, and three stories

* Dr. Dwight.

high; contained near fifty studies, besides the Hall, Library, and Kitchen, and cost about £1000 sterling. Before it was erected, the students were scattered in various places; as Milford, Killingworth, Guilford, Saybrook, Wethersfield, &c. Soon afterwards, they all removed to New Haven. From this time the institution began to flourish. The number of the students was about 40; and the course of education was pursued with spirit. The benefactions, also, which it received, were increased in number and value.

In the list of its principal benefactors was the Rev. Dr. Berkley, Dean of Derry, in Ireland, and afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. This highly respectable man came to America in the year 1732, for the purpose of establishing a College in the Island of Bermuda. The project failed, however, for want of assistance from England, which was promised him. While he was in America, he became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Williams, and with the design and circumstances of the Seminary. With all these he was so well pleased, that he made a present to it of a farm, which he had purchased at Rhode Island, and after his return to Europe, sent to the Library "the finest collection of books that ever came together at one time into America.*"

Jeremiah Dummer, Esq. of Boston, and the Hon. James Fitch, Esq. of Norwich, deserve to be mentioned as distinguished benefactors of the Institution. Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Richard Steele, Doctors Burnet, Woodward, Halley, Bently, Kennet, Calamy, Edwards, the Rev. Mr. Henry, and Mr. Whiston, presented their own works to the Library. Many other respectable men afterwards made similar presents.

In 1745, a new charter, drawn by the Hon. Thomas Fitch, Esq. of Norwalk, afterwards Governor, was given to the Trustees; in which they were named *The President and Fellows of Yale College*. This is the present Charter of the Institution.

In the year 1750, another college was built, and named *Connecticut Hall*. The building, as originally constructed, was 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and three stories high, with a cellar under the whole. It was built of brick, and contained thirty two chambers, and sixty two studies.

This is the only college of that period that now remains, and even this has been essentially altered and enlarged by the addition of a fourth story. It is known in the language of direction now used by the students, as the South Middle College. The expense of this building was £1660 sterling.

In April, 1761, a chapel was begun; and finished in 1763. This chapel, in modern times has undergone much alteration, and is at this time devoted solely to academic purposes, under the name of the Athenæum.

In 1782, a brick dining hall was erected, sixty feet in length, and thirty in breadth. This hall has since been converted into a chemical laboratory and lecture room, and is now used for these purposes.

In April, 1793, the corner stone of the building usually designated as the South College, was laid. This building is of brick, one hundred and four feet long, thirty six feet wide, and four stories high, and was completed on the 17th of July, 1794.

The Faculty, to whom is committed the government and instruction of the Students, consists of a President; a Professor of Chemistry, Min-

* Pres. Clap.

erology and Geology; a Professor of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages; a Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; a Professorship of Divinity; a Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, and eight tutors.

The whole course of instruction occupies four years. In each year there are three terms or sessions.

The general library of Yale College consists of about ten thousand volumes exclusive of pamphlets. The Linonian library consist of three thousand three hundred volumes. The library of the Brothers in Unity comprises three thousand volumes. The Calliopean society, which is comparatively of recent formation, has made a collection of two thousand nine hundred volumes.—In addition to the several libraries, there is a collection of books belonging to the Moral society, consisting of five or six hundred volumes. The aggregate of books in the several libraries amount to nearly twenty thousand volumes.

The college possesses a handsome Mineralogical cabinet; in 1811 Col. George Gibbs deposited in this seminary, two cabinets, one consisting of more than six thousand choice specimens, and the other of about eighteen thousand, the two best collections ever opened in this country.

In 1825 this collection was purchased of Col. Gibbs, at a price of twenty thousand dollars; of which sum the officers of Yale College, and the citizens of New Haven contributed ten thousand dollars, the citizens of New York three thousand dollars, and the alumni of South Carolina, seven hundred dollars, and an individual, five hundred dollars.*

The principal edifices of Yale College face the western boundary of the green, and present an imposing front, including passage ways, of about six hundred feet.

The buildings are chiefly constructed of brick, and consist of four spacious edifices, each four stories high, one hundred and four feet by forty, containing thirty two studies; a chapel for religious worship, and ordinary public exhibitions; a Lyceum containing the library and recitation rooms; an Athenæum; a Chemical Laboratory; and extensive stone Dining Hall, containing also in the upper story apartments for the mineralogical cabinet; a separate Dining Hall for Theological students; a dwelling house for the President; and a large stone building occupied by the medical department.

In the plate, the first building with a tower, on the left, is the old chapel or athenæum; that on the right is the new chapel, erected in 1824. The middle building is the Lyceum. There are many more trees in the yard, in front of the college buildings, than are represented in the plate, but it was thought advisable not to insert the whole number, as it would much obscure the view of the buildings.

North East and North West of New Haven, at short distance from the town and from each other, rise two perpendicular eminences, exhibiting precipices of naked rocks called the East and West rock, varying in height from three hundred and fifty to four hundred feet.

These rocks are composed principally of hornblende and feldspar, through which quartz is sometimes interspersed; iron enters considerably

* A well written work by Ebenezer Baldwin, Esq. entitled "Annals of Yale College," has been recently published in this city, to which the reader is referred for a more particular history, &c. of this institution.

into their composition. Hence, during their decomposition, iron rust gradually covers the exterior of the stone, thus giving it a reddish brown appearance. It forms an excellent building stone, and is extensively employed for that purpose in New Haven. Their fronts are composed of vast assemblages of columns, more or less regular, and are full of cracks and fissures, from which cause it probably arises that they are liable to break off and fall. Hence vast masses of broken rocks, from the smallest size to that of the largest columns are found sloping from the bases of these mountains up their fronts for more than half their height. They are also distinguished by their backs declining so gradually that whilst the ascent is often easy, in front it is impracticable.

WEST ROCK.

West Rock lies about two miles N. W. from New Haven, and is the southern extremity of the east ridge of the Green Mountains. It is a fine perpendicular bluff fronting the south, four hundred feet in height. Contiguous to West Rock, and similar to it in appearance, is a smaller eminence which runs off at right angles, in an easterly direction, and is called Pine Rock. (See Map of New Haven.)

At the base of this rock there was formerly a cave well known to the inhabitants of New Haven, as "*Fry's Cave*" so called, from being first occupied by a family of that name who retained possession of it for several years. In front of this cave, there was a small level patch of ground which they converted into a neat garden. They obtained a subsistence principally by money received from those who visited their habitation, and by begging. The family of Fry's, left the cave in 1826, and its next occupants were a colored man and his wife, named McDaniel. These two persons lived in this cave above a year, supporting themselves by making baskets, but in consequence of the death of Mac, (as he was commonly called,) the cave was deserted. The falling of rocks from above, has ruined the habitation and garden which now has the appearance of a heap of rubbish.

EAST ROCK.

East Rock the southern termination of Mount Tom range of mountains, is three hundred and seventy feet in height, two miles E. N. E. of New Haven.

From the top of this rock, you have a bird's eye view of New Haven, and the surrounding country: you have also a fine view of the harbor, with the sound and Long Island.

A few rods from the highest part of this rock, on its northern descent a Hermit resided for several years. His residence was a cabin, built of earth and stone with an aperture which served both as an entrance and a chimney. At the extremity of this cabin was his bed, composed of husks and boughs. The only companions of his retirement



W. side of the EAST ROCK,
near New Haven Conn.



HISTORY, &c.

THE local situation of New Haven appears to have been known to the Dutch some years before the arrival of the English settlers : they designated the place by the name of "*Red Rock*." It was doubtless so called from the appearance of the East and West Rocks near the place. Its Indian name was *Quinnipiack*, which name was given to the river forming the eastern boundary of the township, and now commonly called Wallingford river ; to the adjacent country, and to the tribe by which it was inhabited. The *Quinnipiacks* have long since been extinct : they dwelt in the summer on the shore, for the convenience of fishing ; and in the winter, in the forests, for the convenience of fuel.

They had a place for powawing in East Haven, about three quarters of a mile east of the harbor bridge. The spot was formerly a swamp, and is now a meadow.

Charles, the last sachem of this tribe, died nearly one hundred years since. He was frozen to death near a spring, about one mile north of the presbyterian church in East Haven.

They are said to have had neither marriages nor divorces.

They caught round clams with their feet ; and taught the English to catch them in this manner.

The Indian arrow-heads, frequently found here, are exactly like some which have been brought from Cape Horn.

At Fort Hill, or as it is now called, Beacon Hill, there was formerly an Indian fort, and an Indian burying ground, on the eastern side of the hill. The name of this spot was formerly *Indian Hill*.—The above is about all the account we have of the original inhabitants.

On the 26th of July, 1637, Mr. John Davenport, Mr. Samuel Eaton, Theophilus Eaton, and Edward Hopkins, Esq.'s, Mr. Thomas Gregson, and many others of good characters and fortunes, arrived at Boston. Mr. Davenport had been a celebrated minister in the city of London, and was a distinguished character for piety, learning, and good conduct. Many of his congregation, on account of the esteem which they had for his person and ministry, followed him into

New England. Mr. Eaton and Mr. Hopkins had been merchants in London, possessed great estates, and were men of eminence for their abilities and integrity. The fame of Mr. Davenport, the reputation and good estates of the principal gentlemen of this company, made the people of Massachusetts exceedingly desirous of their settlement in that commonwealth. Great pains were taken not only by particular persons and towns, but by the general court, to fix them in the colony. Charlestown made them large offers; and Newbury proposed to give up the whole town to them. The general court offered them any place which they should choose. But they were determined to plant a distinct colony. By the pursuit of the Pequots to the westward, the English became acquainted with that fine tract along the shore, from Saybrook to Fairfield, and with its several harbors. It was represented as fruitful, and happily situated for navigation and commerce. They therefore projected a settlement in that part of the country.

In the fall of 1637, Mr. Eaton and others, who were of the company, made a journey to Connecticut, to explore the lands and harbors on the sea coast. They pitched upon Quinnipiack for the place of their settlement. They erected a poor hut, in which a few men subsisted through the winter: this was at the corner of Church and George streets.

On the 30th of March, 1638, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Prudden, Mr. Samuel Eaton, and Theophilus Eaton, Esq., with the people of their company, sailed from Boston for Quinnipiack. In about a fortnight they arrived at their desired port. On the 18th of April they kept their first Sabbath in the place. The people assembled under a large spreading oak,* and Mr. Davenport preached to them from Matthew vi. 1. He insisted on the temptations of the wilderness, made such observations, and gave such directions and exhortations, as were pertinent to the then present state of his hearers. He left this remark, that he enjoyed a good day. The settlers first began to build on George street and the opposite hill, between which small vessels then passed in a creek, which for many years has been filled up. Their first houses were commodious, of two stories.

* This tree was situated near the corner of George and College streets; both New Haven and Milford churches were formed under it.—*Dr. Dana's Sermon*, 1801.

One of the principal reasons which these colonists assigned for their removal from Massachusetts, was, that they should be more out of the way and trouble of a general governor of New England, who at this time was an object of great fear in all the plantations.

Soon after they arrived at Quinnipiack, in the close of a day of fasting and prayer, they entered into what they termed a plantation covenant. In this they solemnly bound themselves, "that as in matters that concern the gathering and ordering of a church, so also in all public offices which concern civil order, as the choice of magistrates and officers, making and repealing laws, dividing allotments of inheritance, and all things of like nature, they would all of them be ordered by the rules which the scripture held forth to them." This was adopted as a general agreement, until there should be time for the people to become more intimately acquainted with each other's religious views, sentiments and moral conduct; which was supposed to be necessary to prepare the way for their covenanting together, as christians, in church state.

The planters of Quinnipiack determined to make an extensive settlement; and, if possible, to maintain perpetual peace and friendship with the Indians. They therefore paid an early attention to the making of such purchases and amicable treaties, as might most effectually answer their designs.

On the 14th of November, 1638, Theophilus Eaton, Esq., Mr. Davenport, and other English planters, entered into an agreement with Momanguin, sachem of that part of the country, and his counsellors, respecting the lands. The articles of agreement are to this effect.

That Momanguin is the sole sachem of Quinnipiack, and had an absolute power to aliene and dispose of the same: that in consequence of the protection he had tasted, by the English, from the Pequots and Mohawks,* he yielded up all his right, title and interest, to all the land, rivers, ponds and trees, with all the liberties and purtenances belonging to the

* The Indians of Quinnipiack, in this treaty, declared, that they still remembered the heavy taxes of the Pequots and Mohawks; and that, by reason of the fear of them, they could not stay in their own country; but had been obliged to flee. By these powerful enemies they had been reduced to about forty men.

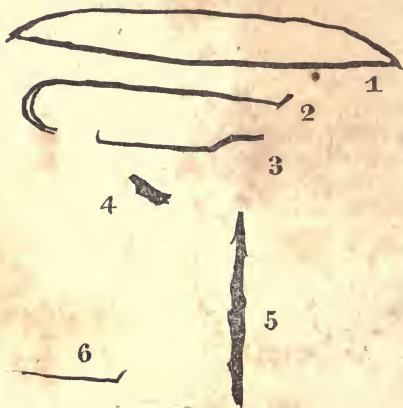
same, unto Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport and others, their heirs and assigns for ever. He covenanted, that neither he nor his Indians would terrify, nor disturb the English, nor injure them in any of their interests; but that, in every respect, they would keep true faith with them.

The English covenanted to protect Momauguin and his Indians, when unreasonably assaulted and terrified, by either of the other Indians; and that they should always have a sufficient quantity of land to plant on, upon the east side of the harbor,* between that and Saybrook fort. They also covenanted that by way of free and thankful retribution, they gave unto the said sachem and his council and company, twelve coats of English cloth, twelve alchymy spoons, twelve hatchets, twelve hoes, two dozen of knives, twelve porringers, and four cases of French knives and scissiors.

This agreement was signed and legally executed, by Momauguin and his council on the one part, and Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport on the other. Thomas Stanton, who was the interpreter, declared in the presence of God, that he had faithfully acquainted the Indians with the said articles, and returned their answers.

The following signatures or marks of Momauguin and his counsellors to the above agreement, are copied from the ancient records of New Haven, nearly in the position they stand on the record.

1. Momauguin, *his mark.*
2. Sugcogisin.
3. Quosaquash.
4. Carroughood.
5. Woosauruck.
6. The mark of Shaumpishuh, the sister of Momau-
guin, called in the
agreement *Squaw
Sachem*, who it
appears had some
interest in part of
the lands.



* This was in the present town of East Haven.

In December following, they made another purchase of a large tract, which lay principally north of the former. This was of Montowese, son of the great sachem at Mattabeseck. This tract was ten miles in length, north and south, and thirteen in breadth. It extended eight miles east of the river Quinnipiack, and five miles west of it towards Hudson's river. It included all the lands within the ancient limits of the old towns of New Haven, Branford and Wallingford, and almost the whole contained in the present limits of those towns, and the towns of East Haven, Woodbridge, Cheshire, Hamden, and North Haven. These have since been made out of the three old towns. For this last tract, the English gave thirteen coats, and allowed the Indians ground to plant, and liberty to hunt within the lands. The annexed is a copy of the signature of Montowese and Sawsounck, an Indian who came with him to New Haven. Montowese's signature is the bow and arrow; it appears the above land descended to him from his deceased mother; his tribe or company consisted of but ten men with their women and children.



The New Haven adventurers were the most opulent company, which came into New England; and they designed to plant a capital colony. They laid out their town plat in squares, designing it for a great and elegant city. In the centre was a large and beautiful square. This was compassed with others, making nine in the whole.

The first principal settlers were Theophilus Eaton, Esq. Mr. Davenport, Samuel Eaton, Thomas Gregson, Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Nathaniel Turner, Thomas Fugill, Francis Newman, Stephen Goodyear, and Joshua Atwater.

There appears no act of civil, military, or ecclesiastical authority during the first year; nor is there any appearance that this colony was ever straitened for bread, as the other colonies had been.

Meanwhile Mr. Henry Whitfield, Wm. Leet, Esq. Samuel Delborough, Robert Kitchel, William Chittendon, and others, who were part of Mr. Davenport's and Mr. Eaton's company, arrived to assist them in their new settlement. These were principally from Kent and Surry, in the vicinity of London. Mr. Whitfield's people, like Mr. Davenport's,

followed him into New England. There were now three ministers, with many of the members of their former churches and congregations collected in this infant colony, and combined in the same general agreement.

On the 4th of June, 1639, all the free planters at Quinniack convened in a large barn of Mr. Newman's, and, in a formal and very solemn manner, proceeded to lay the foundations of their civil and religious polity.

Mr. Davenport introduced the business, by a sermon from the words of the royal preacher, "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars."

The following is the most ancient record of this event, and is a curiosity in the history of civil government.

The 4th day of the 4th moneth, called June, 1639, all the free planters assembled together in a general meetinge, to consult about settling civil government according to God, and about the nomination of persons that may be found by consent of all fittest in all respects for the foundation work of a Church which was intended to be gathered in Quinipiack. After sollemne invocation of the name of God in prayer, for the presence and help of his spirit and grace in these weighty businesses, they were reminded of the business whereabout they met, (viz.) for the establishment of such civil order as might be most pleasing unto God, and for the chusing the fittest men for the foundation work of a church to be gathered. For the better enabling them to discern the minde of God, and to agree accordingly concerning the establishment of civil order, Mr. John Davenport propounded divers queries to them, publicly praying them to consider seriously in the presence and feare of God the weight of the business they met about, and not to be rash or sleight in giving their votes to things they understood not, but to digest fully and thoroughly what should be propounded unto them, and without respect to men, as they should be satisfied and perswaded in their own minds to give their answers in such sort as they would be willing they should stand upon record for posterity.

This being earnestly expressed by Mr. Davenport, Mr. Robert Newman was intreated to write in charracters and to read distinctly and audibly in the hearing of all the people, what was propounded and accorded on, that it might appear that all consented to matters propounded according to words written by him.

Quære 1. Whether the Scriptures doe holde fourth a perfect rule for the direction and government of all men in all duteyes which they are to perform to God and men as well in the government of famylyes and commonwealths as in matters of the church?

This was assented unto by all, no man dissenting, as was expressed by holding up of hands. Afterwards it was read over to them, that they might see in what wordes their vote was expressed: they againe expressed their consent thereto by holding up their hands, no man dissenting.

Quære 2. Whereas there was a covenant sollemnely made by the whole assembly of free planters of this plantation, the first day of extra-

ordinary humiliation that we had after we came together, that as in matters that concern the gathering and ordering of a church, so likewise in all publique offices, which concern civil order, as choyce of magistrates and officers, making and repealing of laws, divideing allotments of inheritances, and all things of like nature we would all of us be ordered by those rules which the scripture holds forth to us. This covenant was called a plantation covenant to distinguish it from a church covenant, which could not at that time be made, a church not being then gathered, but was deferred till a church might be gathered according to God. It was demanded whether all the free planters doe holde themselves bound by that covenant in all business of that nature which are expressed in the covenant, to submit themselves to be ordered by the rules which are held forth in the scripture.

This also was assented unto by all, and no man gainsaid it, and they did testify the same by holding up their hands, both when it was first propounded, and afterwards confirmed the same by holding up their hands when it was read unto them in publique. John Clark being absent when the covenant was made doth now manifest his consent to it. Also Richard Beach, Andrew Low, Goodman Bamster, Arthur Halbidge, John Potter, Richard Hill, John Brockétt, and John Johnson, these persons being not admitted planters when the covenant was made doth now expresse their consent to it.

Quære 3. Those who have desired to be received as free planters, and are settled in the plantation with a purposed resolution and desire that they may be admitted into church fellowship, according to Christ, as soon as God shall fitt them thereunto, were desired to expresse it by holding up of hands, accordingly all did express this to be their desire and purpose, by holding up their hands twice, (viz.) both at the proposal of it, and after when these written words were read unto them.

Quære 4. All the free planters were called upon to express whether they held themselves bound to establish such civil order as might best conduce to the securing the purity and peace of the ordinances to themselves and their posterity, according to God. In answer hereunto they expressed by holding up their hands twice as before. That they helde themselves bound to establish such civil order as might best conduce to the ends aforesaid.

Then Mr. Davenport declared unto them by the scriptures what kind of persons might best be trusted with matters of government, and by sundry arguments from scripture proved that such as were described, Ex. 18. 1. Deut. 1. 13. with Deut. 19. 15. and 1 Cor. 6. 1 to 7, ought to be entrusted by them, seeing they were free to cast themselves into that mould and forme of commonwealth which appeareth best for them in reference to the securing the pure and peaceable enjoyment of all Christ his ordinancees in the church according to God, whereunto they have bound themselves as hath been acknowledged. Having said this he sat down, praying the company freely to consider whether they would have it voted at this time or not. After some space of silence Mr. Theophilus Eaton answered it might be voted, and some others also spake to the same purpose, none at all opposing it. Then it was propounded to vote.

Quære 5. Whether free Burgesses shall be chosen out of Church members, they that are in the foundation work of the church being actually free burgesses, and to chuse to themselves out of the like estate of church fellowship, and the power of chusing magistrates and officers from among themselves and the power of making and repealing laws according to the word, and the dividing of inheritances, and the deciding

differences that may arise, and all the businesses of like nature are to be transacted by those free burgesses.

This, (viz. Quære 5.) was put to vote, and agreed unto by the lifting up of hands twice, as in the former cases it was done. Then one man stood up after the vote was past, and expressing his dissenting from the rest, in that yet granting, 1. That magistrates should be men fearing God. 2. That the Church is the company whence ordinarily such men may be expected. 3. That they that chuse them ought to be men fearing God, onelye at this he stucke, That free planters ought not to give the power out of their hands.

Another stood up and answered that in this case nothing was done but with their consent. The former answered that all the free planters ought to resume this power into their own hands again if things were not orderly carried. Mr. Theophilus Eaton answered that in all places they chuse committees. In like manner the companys of London chuse the liverys by whom the publique magistrates are chosen. In this the rest are not wronged: because they expect to be of the livery themselves, and to have the same power. Some others intreated the former to give his arguments and reasons whereupon he dissented. He refused to doe it, and said they might not rationally demaund it, seeing he let the vote pass on freely, and did not speak till after it was past, because he would not hinder what they agreed upon. Then Mr. Davenport, after a short relation of some former passages between them two about this question, prayed the company that nothing might be concluded by them in this weighty question but what themselves were persuaded to be agreeing with the minde of God, and they had heard what had been sayd since the vote, intreated them agayne to consider of it and agayne to put it to vote as before. Agayne all of them, by holding up their hands, did shew their consent as before. And some of them professed, that whereas they did waver before they came to the assembly, they were now fully convinced, that it is the minde of God. One of them said that in the morning before he came, reading Deuteronomy 17. 15. he was convinced at home. Another said that he came doubting to the assembly, but he blessed God, by what had beene said he was now fully satisfied that the choyce of burgesses out of Church members and to intrust these with the power before spoken of, is according to the minde of God revealed in the scripture. All having spoken their apprehensions, it was agreed upon, and Mr. Robert Newman was desired to write it as an order whereunto every one that hereafter should be admitted here as planters should submit, and testify the same by subscribing their names to the order, namely,

That Church Members only shall be free Burgesses, and that they only shall chuse magistrates and officers among themselves, to have the power of transacting all publique civil affairs of this plantation, of making and repealing laws, deviding of inheritances, deciding of differences that may arise, and doing all things or businesses of like nature.

This being settled as a fundamental article concerning civil government, Mr. Davenport propounded and proposed some things to consideration aboute the gatheringe of a Church. And to prevent the blemishing of the first beginnings of the worke, He advised that the names of such as were to be admitted might be publicly propounded, to the end that they who were most approved might be chosen; for the town being cast into several private meetings wherein they that dwelt nearest together gave their accounts one to another of God's gracious work upon them, and prayed together, and conferred to their mutual edification, sun-

dry of them had knowledge one of another, and in every meeting some one was more approved of all than any other.—For this reason, and to prevent scandalls, the whole company was intreated to consider whom they found fittest to nominate for this worke.

Quære 6. Whether are you all willing and do agree in this, that twelve men be chosen, that their fitness for the foundation work may be tried, however there may be more named, yet it may be in their power who are chosen to reduce them to twelve, and it be in the power of those twelve to chuse out of themselves 7, that shall be most approved of, the major part to begin the church.

This was agreed upon by consent of all, as was expressed by holding up of hands, and that so many as should be thought fit for the foundation work of a church shall be propounded by the plantation and written down, and passe without exception, unlesse they had given public scandal or offence, yet so as in case of publique scandall and offence, every one should have liberty to propound their exceptions at that time publicly against any man that should be nominated when all the names should be writ down, but if the offence were private, that men's names might be tendered, so many as were offended, were intreated to deal with the offender privately. And if he gave not satisfaction, to bring the matter to the twelve that they might consider of it impartially and in the feare of God. The names of the persons named and agreed upon were Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport, Robert Newman, Mathew Gilbert, Richard Malbon, Nathaniel Turner, Ezekiel Chevers, Thomas Fugill, John Punderson, William Andrews and Jeremiah Dixon. No exception was brought against any of these in public, except one about taking an excessive rate for meal that he had sold to one of Poquonnock in his neede, which he confessed with grief, and declared that having been smitten in heart, and troubled in his conscience, he offered such a part of the price back again, with confession of his sin to the party, as he thought himself bound to do. And it being feared that the report of the sin was heard further than the report of his satisfaction, a course was concluded on to make the satisfaction, to as many as heard of the sin. It was also agreed upon at the said meetinge, that if the persons above named did find themselves straitened in the number of fit men for the 7, that it should be free for them to take into tryal of fitnessse such other as they should think meete. Provided that it should be signified to the town upon the Lord's day who they so take in that every man may be satisfied of them, according to the course formerly taken.

[The foregoing was subscribed and signed by one hundred and eleven persons.]

“After a proper term of trial, Theophilus Eaton, Esq. Mr. John Davenport, Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Thomas Fugill, John Punderson and Jeremiah Dixon were chosen for the seven pillars of the church.

“October 25th, 1639, the court, as it is termed, consisting of these seven persons only, convened, and after a solemn address to the Supreme Majesty, they proceeded to form the body of freemen and to elect their civil officers. The manner was indeed singular and curious.

"In the first place, all former trust, for managing the public affairs of the plantation was declared to cease, and be utterly abrogated. Then all those who had been admitted to the church after the gathering of it, in the choice of the seven pillars, and all the members of other approved churches, who desired it, and offered themselves, were admitted members of the court. A solemn charge was then publicly given them, to the same effect as the freemen's charge, or oath, which they had previously adopted. The purport of this was nearly the same, with the oath of fidelity, and with the freemen's administered at the present time. Mr. Davenport expounded several scriptures to them, describing the character of civil magistrates given in the sacred oracles. To this succeeded the election of officers. Theophilus Eaton, Esq. was chosen governor, Mr. Robert Newman, Mr. Matthew Gilbert, Mr. Nathaniel Turner, and Mr. Thomas Fugill were chosen magistrates. Mr. Fugill was also chosen secretary, and Robert Seely, marshal.

"Mr. Davenport gave governor Eaton a charge in open court, from Deut. 1: 16, 17. "And I charged your judges at that time, saying, Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Ye shall not respect persons in judgment, but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man; for the judgment is God's: and the cause that is too hard for you, bring it unto me, and I will hear it."

"It was decreed, by the freemen, that there should be a general court annually, in the plantation, on the last week in October. This was ordained a court of election in which all the officers of the colony were to be chosen. This court determined, that the word of God should be the only rule for ordering the affairs of government in that commonwealth.

"This was the original, fundamental constitution of the government of New Haven. All government was originally in the church, and the members of the church elected the governor, magistrates and all other officers. The magistrates, at first, were no more than assistants of the governor, they might not act in any sentence or determination of the court.* No deputy governor was chosen, nor were any

* Records of the Colony of New Haven.

laws enacted except the general resolutions which have been noticed ; but as the plantation enlarged, and new towns were settled, new orders were given ; the general court received a new form, laws were enacted, and the civil polity of this jurisdiction gradually advanced, in its essential parts, to a near resemblance of the government of Connecticut.”*

In the year 1640, Robert Feaks and Daniel Patrick bought Greenwich. The purchase was made in behalf of New Haven, but through the intrigue of the Dutch governor, and the treachery of the purchasers, the first inhabitants revolted to the Dutch. They were incorporated and vested with town privileges by Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Netherlands. The inhabitants were driven off by the Indians, in their war with the Dutch ; and made no great progress in settlement until after Connecticut obtained the charter, and they were taken under the jurisdiction of this colony.

Another large purchase, sufficient for a number of plantations was made by Capt. Turner, agent for New Haven, on both sides of Delaware bay or river. This purchase was made with a view to trade, and for the settlement of churches in gospel order and purity. The colony of New Haven erected trading houses upon the lands, and sent nearly fifty families to make settlements upon them. The settlements were made under the jurisdiction of New Haven, and in close combination with that colony in all the fundamental articles.

It also appears, that New Haven, or their confederates, purchased and settled Yennycok and Southhold, on Long Island. Mr. John Youngs, who had been a minister at Hingham, in England, came over with a considerable part of his church, and here fixed his residence. He gathered his church anew, on the 21st of October, 1640, and the planters united themselves with New Haven. However, they soon departed from the rule of appointing none to office, or of admitting none to be freemen, but members of the church. New Haven insisted on this as a fundamental article of their constitution. They were therefore for a number of years obliged to conform to this law of the jurisdiction. Some of the principal men, were the Rev. Mr. Youngs, William Welles, Barnabas Horton, Thomas Mapes, John Tuthill, and Matthias Corwin.

* Trumbull's History of Connecticut.

Laws were enacted, both by Connecticut and New Haven, prohibiting all purchases of the Indians, by private persons, or companies without the consent of their respective general courts. These were to authorize and direct the manner of every purchase.

The general court, at New Haven this year, made a grant of Totoket to Mr. Samuel Eaton, brother of Governor Eaton, upon condition of his procuring a number of his friends from England, to make a settlement in that tract of country.

At this court it was decreed, that the plantation at Quinipiack should be called New Haven.

The Indians, in the year 1642, were very troublesome; so much so as to cause suspicions, that they were forming a combination for a general war. Both the Connecticut and New Haven colonies concerted measures of defence. A constant watch was kept in the plantations, and upon the Sabbath a strong guard was set at the places of public worship.

At a court held in New Haven this year, the magistrates were directed to write to the Dutch to prevent their vending arms and ammunition to the natives, and also to settle all disputes between them and the colony with respect to claims, but their efforts were unsuccessful, for notwithstanding the fair purchases which the New Haven colony had made by their agents at Delaware, Governor Kieft, without any legal protest or warning, despatched an armed force, and with great hostility, burned the English trading houses, violently seized and for a time detained their goods, and would not give them time to take an inventory of them. The Dutch also took the company's boat, and a number of English planters, and kept them as prisoners. The damages done to the English at Delaware, were estimated at a thousand pounds sterling.

The same year, the Swedish governor and Dutch agent, uniting in a crafty design against Mr. Lamberton, a principal gentleman of New Haven, made an injurious attempt upon his life. They accused him of having joined in a plot with the Indians to cut off the Swedes and Dutch. They attempted by giving his men strong drink, and by threatenings and allurements, to influence them to testify against him. They proceeded so far as to imprison and try him for treason. When, notwithstanding these unfair means, and that they were both his accusers and judges, they could find no evidence against him, they arbitrarily imposed a fine

upon him, for trading at Delaware, though within the limits and jurisdiction of New Haven.

At another time, when Mr. Lamberton was at Manhattoes in the capacity of an agent for New Haven, the Dutch governor Kieft, by force and threatenings, compelled him to give an account of all his beaver, within the limits of New Haven, at Delaware, and to pay an impost upon the whole. The Dutch did other damages, and insulted the English in many other instances. Both Connecticut and New Haven, from year to year, complained and remonstrated against them, but could obtain no redress.

In the year 1643, the Dutch were exceedingly harassed by the Indians, and made application to Governor Eaton and the general court, soliciting that a hundred men might be raised in the plantations for their assistance against such barbarous enemies.

Governor Eaton, and the general court, having fully considered the purport of the Dutch governor's letter, rejected the proposal for raising men and assisting in the war against the Indians. Their principal reasons were, that joining separately in war, was prohibited by the articles of confederation; and that they were not satisfied that the Dutch war with the Indians was just.

Nevertheless, it was determined, that if the Dutch needed corn and provisions for men or cattle, by reason of the destruction which the Indians had made, the court would give them all the assistance in its power.

The following list of the Planters, the persons numbered in their families, with an estimate of their Estates in 1643, was politely furnished by Elisha Munson, Esq. town clerk of New Haven.

It was ordered that every Planter should give in the names of the heads or persons in his family, wherein his wife together with himself and children only were reckoned with an estimate of his Estate according to which he will pay his proportion in all Rates and Public Charges from time to time to be assessed for Civil uses, and expect Lands in all divisions which shall generally be made to the Planters.

Names of the Planters.	Persons Numbered.	Estates.
Mr. Theophilus Eaton,	6	£3,000
Mr. Samuel Eaton,	2	800
David Yale,	1	300
William Touttle,	7	450
Ezekiel Cheevers,	3	20
Captaine Turner,	7	800
Richard Perry,	3	260
Mr. Davenport,	3	1,000
Richard Malbon,	7	500
Thomas Nash,	7	110
John Benham,	5	70
Thomas Kimberly,	7	12
Joh. Chapman,	2	300
Matthew Gilbert,	2	600
Jasper Craine,	3	480
Mr. Roe,	6	1,000
An Elder,	4	500
George Lamberton,	6	1,000
William Wilks,	2	150
Thomas Jeffrey,	2	100
Robert Ceely,	4	179
Nicholas Elsey,	2	30
Jonathan Budd,	6	450
Richard Hull,	4	19
William Preston,	10	40
Benjamin Ffenne,	2	80
William Jeanes,	5	150
Joh. Brockett,	1	15
Roger Allen,	1	40
Mr. Hickocks,	6	1,000
Mr. Mansfield,	4	400
Thomas Gregson,	6	600
Stephen Goodyear,	9	1,000
William Harskins,	2	1,000
Jeremiah Whitnell,	2	50
Samuel Bayley,	1	250
Thomas Buckingham,	4	60
Richard Miles,	7	400
Thomas Welch,	1	250
Nath. Axtell,	1	500
Henry Stonell,	1	300
William Fowler,	3	800

Names of the Planters.	Persons Numbered.	Estates.
Peter Preden,	4	£500
James Preden,	3	10
Edmond Tapp,	7	800
Widow Baldwin,	5	800
An Elder,	6	500
Richard Platt,	4	200
Zachariah Whitman,	2	800
Thomas Osborne,	6	300
Henry Rudderforde,	2	100
Thomas Trowbridge,	5	500
Widow Potter,	2	30
Joh. Potter,	4	25
Samuel Whitehead,	2	60
Joh. Clark,	3	240
Luke Atkinson,	4	50
Arther Halbridge,	4	20
Edward Bamster,	3	10
William Peck,	4	12
Joh. Mosse,	3	10
Joh. Charles,	4	50
Richard Beach,	1	20
Timothy Fforde,	2	10
Peter Browne,	3	30
Daniell Paule,	1	100
Jonathan Livermoore,	4	100
Anthony Thompson,	4	150
Joh. Reeder,	2	140
Robert Cogswell,	4	60
Mathi. Hitchcock,	3	50
Ffrancis Hall,	3	10
Richard Osborne,	3	10
William Potter,	4	40
James Clark,	4	50
Edward Patteson,	1	40
Andrew Hull,	4	40
William Ives,	2	25
Georg Smyth,	1	50
Widow Sherman,	2	50
Mathew Moulthrop,		
Thomas James, sen'r.	5	200
Widow Greene,	3	80
Thomas Yale,	1	100

Names of the Planters.	Persons Numbered.	Estates.
Thomas Ffugill,	2	£100
Joh. Ponderson,	2	180
Joh. Johnson,	5	150
Abraham Bell,	1	10
Johr Evance,	1	500
Mrs. Mayres,	2	800
Mrs. Constable,	3	150
Josuah Atwater,	2	300
Thomas Ffugill,	1	400
Edward Wigglesworth,	3	300
Thomas Powell,	1	100
Henry Browning,	8	340
Mrs. Higison,	8	250
Edward Tench,	3	400
Jeremiah Dixon,	1	300
William Thorp,	3	10
Robert Hill,	1	10
Widow Williams,	2	60
Andrew Low,	3	10
Ffr. Newman,	2	160
Joh. Caffins,	2	500
David Atwater,	1	500
Mr. Lucas,	6	400
Mr. Dearmer,	1	300
Benjamin Ling,	2	320
Robert Newman,	2	700
William Andrews,	8	150
John Cooper,	3	30
Richard Beckley,	4	20
Mr. Marshall,	5	1,000
Mrs. Eldred,	5	1,000
Ffran. Brewster,	9	1,000
Mark Pearce,	2	150
Jarvis Boykin,	2	40
James Russell,	2	20
George Warde,	6	10
Lawrence Ward,	2	30
Moses Wheeler,	2	58

The foregoing Planters, likewise those who omitted to return their names to the Secretary, were entered in a Book and the quantity of Land which each owned, and amount of Taxes assessed, were annexed to their respective names. This Book answered the purpose of a Grand List for many years in succession. Whenever any Planter disposed of his Land, it was passed to his credit on said book, and diminished his Taxes in pro-

portion to the quantity sold; each purchaser was made Debtor, and his Taxes were increased in proportion to the quantity bought.

That Commerce may the better be carried on betwixt man and man in those parts where money is scarce,—It is ordered that Spanish money, called pieces of eight, shall pass here as they do in some other parts of the Country at 5s. a piece. And that Indian Wampom shall pass the white at 6 a penny, and the black at 3 a penny.

And forasmuch as the public occasions require that a Rate shou'd be levied forthwith, it was ordered that all the rates already due, and the rates due in April next shall be paid into the Treasurer at his own house within one month after the date hereof in Money, Beaver, Wampom or Corn, in good Wheat at 4s. per bushel in Rye and Pease at 3s. 4d. per bushel, and if any pay in Indian Corn at 2s. 8d. bushel—in Butter, Cheese, and great Cattle moderately appraised.

In 1644, New Haven sent help to Fairfield and Stamford, as those towns had not numbers sufficient to defend themselves from the attacks of the Indians.

In this year, an Indian was executed at New Haven for attempting to murder a woman. The executioner cut off his head with a falchion; but it was cruelly done. He gave the Indian eight blows before he effected his object. The Indian sat erect and motionless until his head was severed from his body.

New Haven having been exceedingly disappointed in trade, and sustained great damages at Delaware, and the large estates which they brought into New England rapidly declining, this year, made uncommon exertions, as far as possible, to retrieve their former losses. Combining their money and labors, they built a ship, at Rhode Island, of 150 tons; and freighted her for England, with the best part of their commercial estates. Mr. Gregson, Capt. Turner, Mr. Lamber-ton, and five or six of their principal men embarked on board. They sailed from New Haven in January, 1647. They were obliged to cut through the ice to get out of the harbor. The ship foundered at sea, and was never heard of after she sailed.

According to the belief of the inhabitants at that period, this ship was seen in the air after she was lost. We take the following account as we find it in Mather's Magnalia. Mather hearing of the circumstances, wrote to his friend the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, for information, and received from that gentleman the following answer,—

Reverend and Dear Sir,

In compliance with your desires, I now give you the relation of that *apparition of a ship in the air*, which I have received from the most credible, judicious and curious surviving observers of it.

In the year 1647, besides much other lading, a far more rich treasure of passengers, (five or six of which were persons of chief note and worth in New Haven) put themselves on board a new ship, built at Rhode Island, of about 150 tuns; but so walty, that the master (Lamberton) often said she would prove their grave. In the month of January, cutting their way through much ice, on which they were accompanied with the Reverend Mr. Davenport, besides many other friends, with many fears, as well as prayers and tears, they set sail. Mr. Davenport in prayer with an observable emphasis, used these words, *Lord, if it be thy pleasure to bury these our friends in the bottom of the sea, they are thine; save them!* The spring following, no tidings of these friends arrived with the ships from England: New Haven's heart began to fail her: this put the godly people on much prayer, both publick and private, *that the Lord would (if it was his pleasure) let them hear what he had done with their dear friends, and prepare them with a suitable submission to his Holy Will.* In June next ensuing, a great thunder-storm arose out of the north-west; after which (the hemisphere being serene) about an hour before sun-set a Ship of like dimensions with the aforesaid, with her canvass and colours abroad (though the wind northerly) appeared in the air coming up from our harbour's mouth, which lyes southward from the town, seemingly with her sails filled under a fresh gale, holding her course north, and continuing under observation, sailing against the wind for the space of half an hour.

Many were drawn to behold this great work of God; yea, the very children cryed out, *There's a brave ship!* At length, crouding up as far as there is usually water sufficient for such a vessel, and so near some of the spectators, as that they imagined a man might hurl a stone on board her, her main-top seemed to be blown off, but left hanging in the shrouds; then her missen-top; then all her masting seemed blown away by the board: quickly after the hulk brought unto a careen, she overset, and so vanished into a smoaky cloud, which in some time dissipated, leaving, as everywhere else, a clear air. The admiring spectators could distinguish the several colours of each part, the principal rigging, and such proportions, as caused not only the generality of persons to say, *This was the mould of their ship, and thus was her tragick end:* but Mr. Davenport also in publick declared to this effect: *That God had condescended, for the quieting of their afflicted spirits, this extraordinary account of his sovereign disposal of those for whom so many fervent prayers were made continually.*

Thus I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JAMES PIERPONT.

The loss of this ship, with the former losses which the company had sustained, broke up all their expectation with respect to trade, and as they conceived themselves disadvantageously situated for husbandry, they adopted the design of leaving the country. Accordingly they entered into treaties for the city of Galloway, in Ireland, which they designed to have settled, as a small province for themselves. They

were however disappointed with respect to all these designs, and their posterity, who they feared would be reduced to beggary, made respectable farmers and flourished no less than their neighbors.

It appears that the first planters had no written code of Laws. The Court determined all differences, &c. according to their views of justice and propriety, as occasion required.

The following extracts are taken from the ancient Records of New Haven during this period.

At a Court held at New Haven, A. D. 1643.—Andrew Low, jun. for breaking into Mr. Ling's house, where he brake open a cupboard and took from thence some strong Water, and 6d in money, and ransackt the house from roome to roome, and left open the doors, for which fact being committed to prison, brake forth and escaped, and still remains horrible obstinate and rebellious against his parents, and incorrigible under all the means that have been used to reclaim him. Whereupōn it was ordered that he shall be as severely whipt as the rule will bear, and work with his father as a prisoner, with a lock upon his leg so that he may not escape.

December 3d, 1651.—It was propounded that some safer way might be found out to Connecticote, that the danger of the East River may be avoyded. The new waye was desired to be viewed again, as William Bradley offered to lend his cannow to lie in the East River, if the town will find ropes to draw it to and agayne.

A Court holden 3d November, 1639.—It is ordered that Mr. Hopkins shall have two hogsheads of lime for his present use, and as much more as will finish his house as he now intends itt, he thinking that two hogsheads more will serve.

It is ordered, that a meeting-house shall be built forthwith, fifty foote square; and that the carpenters shall fall timber where they can find it, till allotment be layed out, and men know their proprieties.

It is ordered, that Mr. Gregson and Mr. Evance shall have fower dayes liberty after this day to square their timber, before the former order shall take hold of them.

It is ordered, that Mr. Eaton, Mr. Davenport, Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Capt. Turner and Thomas Ffugill, shall from henceforward have the disposing of all house lotts, yett undisposed of about this towne, to such persons as they shall judge meete for the good of the plantation; and thatt none come to dwell as planters here without their consent and allowance, whether they come in by purchase or otherwise,

It is ordered, that every one that bares armes shall be compleatly furnished with arms, (viz.) a muskett, a sword, bandaleers, a rest, a pound of powder; 20 bullets fitted to their muskett, or 4 pound of pistoll shott, or swan shott at least, and be ready to show them in the market place upon Monday the 16th of this monthe, before Captaine Turner and Lieutenant Seeley, under the penalty 20s. fine for every default or absence.

4th of December, 1639.—It is ordered, that Thomas Saule shall agree with Goodman Spinnage before the next Court, or else the Court will determine the difference between them.

Roger Duhurst and James Stewart are enjoined to make double restitution to John Cockerill for five pound and seventeen shillings which they stole out of his chist on the Lord's day in the meeting time, and they being servants to the said Cockerill, for which aggravation they were whipped also.

Thomas Manchester, servant to Mr. Perry, being accused by his master for being druncke, and for giving his master uncomely language, for which his master having given him some correction, the Court (onely) caused him to be sett in the stocks for a certain time.

Nicholas Tamer, servant to the said Mr. Perry, for drunkenness and abusing his master in wordes, was whipped.

A General Court, 4th January, 1639.—It is agreed by the towne and accordingly ordered by the Court, that the Neck shall be planted or sowed for the tearme of seaven yeares, and thatt John Brockett shall goe about laying it out, for which and all differences betwixt party and party aboute ground formerly broke up and planted by English there, shall be arbitrated by indifferent men, which shall be chosen to that end.

It is ordered, that some speedy course shall be taken to keepe hogs out of the neck.

It is ordered, that a convenient way to the Hay-place be left common for all the towne.

It is ordered, that no cattell belonging to this towne shall goe without a keeper after the first of May next.

A Court, holden February 5th, 1639.—It is ordered, that brother Andrewes, bro. Kimberley, Wm. Eves, and Sergeant Beckley, shall assist Mr. Ling to ripen Goodman Tap's bussiness against the next Courte, concerning his demaunds for certaine monyes which he disbursed for bringing cattell from the Bay, appertaining to divers persons.

It is ordered, that brother Andrews shall detaine so much of Robert Campion, his wages in his hands, as may secure a debt of £3 which Mr. Mouland demaunds of the said Robert.

It is ordered, that Mr. Mouland shall pay to Mr. Perry 20s. which he owes to him.

It is ordered, that Mr. Wilks shall pay 5 bushells and a halfe of Indian corne to Thomas Buckingham, for corne destroyed by Mr. Wilks his hogs.

Isaiah, Captaine Turner's man, fined £5 for being drunke on the Lord's day.

Wm. Bromfield, Mr. Malbon's man, was sett in the stoocks for prophaning the Lord's day and stealing wine from his master, which he drunk and gave to others.

Ellice, Mr. Eaton's boy, was whipped for stealing a sow and a goate from his master and selling them.

David Anderson was whipped for being drunke.

John Fenner, accused for being drunke with strong waters was acquitted, itt being proved to be of infirmity, and occasioned by the extremyty of the colde.

Mr. Mouland accused of being drunke, butt nott clearely proved, was respited.

Peter Browne, Licensed to bake to sell, so long as he gives no offense in it justly.

18th February, 1639.—John Charles forbidden to draw wine, because there hath been much disorder by itt.

Goodman Love was whipped and sent out of the plantation, being not onely a disorderly person himselfe, butt an incourager of others to disorderly drinking meetings.

George Spencer being prophane and disorderly in his whole conversation, and an abettor of others to sin, and drawing on others into a conspericie to carry away the Cock to Virgenia, was whipped and sent out of the plantation.

John Proute, Hen. Brasier and Will. Bromfield, was whipped for joyning in the aforesaid conspericie, and the said Hen. and Wm. were ordered to weare irons during the magistrate's pleasure.

At a General Court held the 1st of the 7th month, 1640.—It is ordered, that none in this plantatione shall either sell or lett a lott to any stranger, for yeares, without allowance from the Courte.

A Court held at New Haven the 3d of the 7th month, 1642.—Matthew Wilson, for killing a dog of Mr. Perry's willfully and disorderly, fined 20s. for his disorder, and ordered to pay 20s. damage to Mr. Perry, which 40s. Edward Chipperfield undertooke to see pay'd by the last of September next.

8th Month, 1642.—It is ordered, that whosoever findes any things thatt are Lost shall deliver them to the Marshall, to be kept safe till the owners challenge them.

2d November, 1642.—Jervas Boykin is ordered to pay unto George Badcocke the sum of 20s. for taking his cannow without leave.

It is ordered, that those who have ffarmes att the River, Called stony River, shall have liberty to make a sluice in the River for their owne convenience.

7th December, 1642.—Fforasmuch as John Owen hath had some damage done in his corne by hogs, occasioned through the neglect of Mr. Lamberton, John Bud and Will Preston, in not making up their fence in season, It is therefore ordered, thatt the said Mr. Lamberton, John Bud and Will Preston shall make satisfaction to the said John Owen for the damage done; (viz.) Eight days worke and two pecks of Corne, which is to be pay'd according to the several apportions of ffence unset up respectively.

About the year 1655, Gov. Eaton was desired to perfect a code of laws for the colony of New Haven. For his assistance in the compilation, he was requested to consult the Rev. Mr. Cotton's discourse on civil government in a new plantation, and the laws of Massachusetts. Having accomplished the work, and the laws having been examined and approved, by the elders of the jurisdiction, they were presented to the general court, who ordered that five hundred copies should be printed. The copy was sent to England, thàt the impression might be made under the inspection of Governor Hopkins. He procured the printing of the laws at his own expense, and sent them the number proposed, with some other valuable books as a present.

The following is a transcript of the celebrated judicial code, now known by the name of *Blue Laws** of Connecticut. According to tradition, it was not suffered to be printed, but was declared and interpreted by the select men, the judges and the pastors of the different congregations.

The Governor and Magistrates convened in general Assembly, are the supreme power under God of this independent Dominion.

From the determination of the Assembly no appeal shall be made.

The Governor is amenable to the voice of the people.

The Governor shall have only a single vote in determining any question; except a casting vote, when the Assembly may be equally divided.

The Assembly of the People shall not be dismissed by the Governor, but shall dismiss itself.

Conspiracy against this Dominion shall be punished with death.

Whoever says there is power and jurisdiction above and over this Dominion, shall suffer death and loss of property.

Whoever attempts to change or overturn this Dominion, shall suffer death.

The judges shall determine controversies without a jury.

No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted, and a member in full communion of one of the Churches allowed in this Dominion.

No man shall hold any office, who is not sound in the faith, and faithful to this Dominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person, shall pay a fine of £1; for a second offence, he shall be disfranchised.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this Dominion, and that Jesus Christ is the only King.

No quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this Dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of Magistrates, or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamite, or other Heretic.

If any person turns Quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return but upon pain of death.

No Priest shall abide in this Dominion: he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one to cross a river, but with an authorized ferryman.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave, on the Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting-day.

The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden, shall be deemed theft.

* The term "*Blue Laws*" appears to have originated from the circumstance of having the first printed laws of the colony stiched in *blue colored paper*. In 1672 every family in Connecticut was ordered to have a law book.

A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath.

When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked.

No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the selectmen.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to debar him from the liberty of buying and selling.

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

Every rateable person, who refuses to pay his proportion to the support of the Minister of the town or parish, shall be fined by the Court £2, and £4 every quarter, until he or she pay the rate to the Minister.

Men-stealers shall suffer death.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold, to make satisfaction.

Whoever sets a fire in the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned, without benefit of bail.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of £5.

No one shall read Common-Prayer, keep Christmas or Saints-days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet, and jews-harp.

No gospel Minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's Church.

"When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the Magistrates shall determine the point.

The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents, and put them into better hands, at the expense of their parents.

Fornication shall be punished by compelling marriage, or as the Court may think proper.

Adultery shall be punished with death.

A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of £10; a woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the Court directs.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

No man shall court a maid in person, or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents: £5 penalty for the first offence; £10 for the second; and, for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court.

Married persons must live together, or be imprisoned.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

In 1656, complaints were made to the Court, at New Haven, that the inhabitants of Greenwich were under little government, and demeaned themselves in a lawless manner. They admitted of drunkenness among themselves and among the Indians, by reason of which, damages were done to themselves and to the towns in the vicinity; and the public

peace was disturbed. They received children and servants who fled from the correction of their parents and masters, and unlawfully joined persons in wedlock, with other misdemeanors.

Upon this, the general court asserted their right to Greenwich, and ordered the inhabitants to submit to their jurisdiction. But they continued much in the same state, and sent a letter to the court, denying their jurisdiction and refusing any subjection to the colony, unless they should be compelled to it, by the parliament. The court therefore resolved, that, unless they should appear before the court, and make their submission, by the 25th of June, Richard Crabb and others who are the most stubborn among them, should be arrested and punished according to law. They therefore, sometime after, subjected their persons and estates to the government of New Haven.

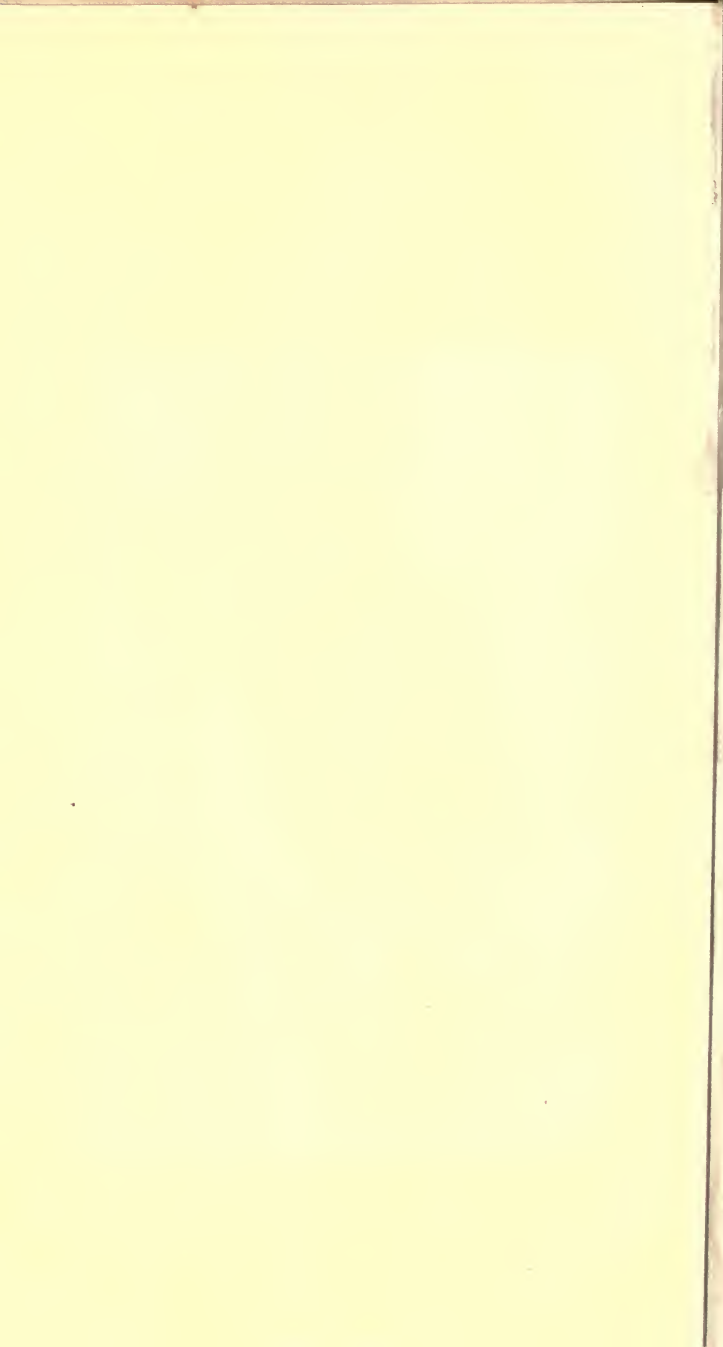
Soon after the restoration of monarchy in England, many of the Judges, who had condemned King Charles 1st to death, were apprehended. Thirty were condemned, and ten were executed as traitors ; three of them, General's Goffe and Whalley, and Colonel Dixwell, made their escape to New England. They were gentlemen of worth, and were much esteemed by the colonists for their unfeigned piety. Their manners and appearance was dignified, commanding universal respect.

General Whalley descended from a family of great antiquity, and was a relative of Oliver Cromwell. He was a second son, and brought up to merchandize. No sooner did the contest between King Charles and his Parliament blaze out, than he (though in the middle age of his life) took up arms in the defence of the liberties of the subject ; and this in opposition to the sentiments of his nearest relations. Probably his religious opinions determined him more than any other consideration. And though the use of arms must have been new to him, yet he early distinguished himself in the parliament service, in many sieges and battles ; but in none more than in the battle of Naisby, in 1645 ; in which he charged and defeated two divisions of Langdale's horse, though supported by Prince Rupert, who commanded the reserve : for which Parliament, January 21st, 1645-6, voted him to be a Colonel of Horse ; and May 9th, the following year, they gave him the thanks of the house, and £100 to



A. Judge fecit.

WEST ROCK IN NEW HAVEN.



purchase two horses, for his brilliant action at Banbury, which he took by storm; and afterwards marched to Worcester; which city surrendered to him July 23d, following.

Cromwell confided so much in him, that he committed the person of the King to his care. The loyalists have charged him with severity to his royal prisoner; but the monarch himself, in a letter he left behind him, when he made his escape, fully exculpates him from that charge.

He was one of the commissioners appointed and authorized by parliament, as the High Court of Justice, and sat in that august Tribunal, which had the intrepidity and fortitude to pass judgment on a King; one of whose judges he was, and the warrant for whose execution he signed.

At the battle of Dunbar, September 3d, 1650, he, with Monk, commanded the foot, and greatly contributed to the complete defeat of the Scotch army.—Cromwell left him in Scotland with the rank of Commissary General, and gave him the command of four regiments of horse, with which he performed many actions, that gained him great honor.

He continued a steady friend to his cousin Oliver, after he had raised himself to the sovereignty; and was entrusted by him with the government of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, and Leicester, by the name of *Major General*. He was one of the Representatives of Nottinghamshire, in the Parliament held in 1654 and 1656. The Protector made him Commissary-General for Scotland, and called him up to his other House.

William Goffe, Esq. was a son of the reverend Stephen Goffe, a Puritan Divine, Rector of Stanmer, in Sussex. He lived with Mr. Vaughan, a dry salter in London, a great partizan of the Parliament, and a zealous Presbyterian. Disliking trade, and the war opening, he repaired to the parliament army; where his merit raised him to be a Quarter-Master, and then a Colonel of foot, and afterwards a General. He rendered the Protector great service, in assisting Colonel White in purging the Parliament. For this and other services he received Lambert's post of Major-General of foot. He was returned for Great Yarmouth in the Parliament of 1654; and for the county of Southampton in 1656. Last of all he was called up into the Protector's House of Lords. At the Restoration he left the kingdom with Whalley, whose daughter he married and came with him to New England.

Colonel John Dixwell, was another of King-Charles's Judges. He was born in the county of Kent, England. He was a gentleman in good and easy circumstances, being possessed of a manor and other estates in England. Engaging in the civil wars, he became an officer in the army under the Parliament and Protectorate; was nominated sheriff of the county of Kent, and became member of Parliament for Kent, in 1654. At the Restoration he abdicated his country, in 1660; but when he first came to New England is unknown. The first notice we have of him is in Goffe's Journal while the Judges were at Hadley, wherein it is entered that Colonel Dixwell came to them there February 10th, 1664-5; but ever after they called him Mr. Davids; and afterwards he went by the name of James Davids, Esq. till his death.

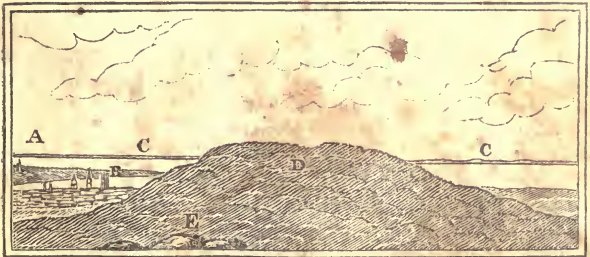
The two Judges, Goffe and Whalley, arrived at Boston from England, the 27th of July, 1660, and took up their residence in Cambridge; but finding it unsafe to remain any longer, they left that place and arrived at New Haven the 7th of March, 1661. They were well treated by the minister and magistrates, and for some days thought themselves entirely out of danger. But the news of the king's proclamation being brought to New Haven, they were obliged to abscond. The 27th of March, they returned, and lay concealed in the house of Mr. Davenport, the minister, until the 30th of April. Mr. Davenport was threatened with being called to an account, for concealing and comforting traitors; but the judges, who had before removed from Mr. D.'s house, upon intimation of his danger, generously resolved to deliver themselves up to the authorities of New Haven. They accordingly let the Deputy Governor, Mr. Leete, know where they were; but he took no measures to secure them; and the next day, some of their friends came to them and advised them not to surrender. Having publicly shown themselves at New Haven, they had cleared Mr. Davenport from the suspicion of concealing them; after which, they returned to their cave, which still goes by the name of the *Judges' Cave*. It is situated on the top of West Rock, about half or three quarters of a mile from the southern extremity. It is a place well chosen for observing any approach to the mountain; likewise, any vessel coming into the harbour, can from this rock be easily seen. The Cave is formed on a base of perhaps forty feet square, by huge broad pillars of stone, fifteen or twenty feet high, standing erect and elevated above the surrounding superficies of the mountain, surrounded with trees which conceal it from observation.

The apertures being closed with branches of trees, or otherwise, a well covered and convenient lodgment might be formed, as these rocks being contiguous at the top, furnished space below large enough to contain bedding and two or three persons. Mr. Richard Sperry, who lived on the west side of the Rock, about a mile from this cave, supplied them daily with food, sometimes carrying it himself, and at other times sending it by his boys tied up in a cloth, with directions to leave it on a certain stump from which the Judges would take it.

South view of the Judges' Cave.



View from the top of the Judges' Cave.



A, East Haven Church. B, New Haven. C, Long Island.
D, Southern extremity of the West Rock. E, Top of the Cave or Rock.

The incident which caused them to leave the cave was this ; the mountain being a haunt for wild animals, one night as the Judges lay in bed, a panther or catamount, putting his head into the aperture of the cave, blazed his eye-balls in such a frightful manner upon them as greatly terrified them. One of them took to his heels and fled down to Sperry's house for safety. Considering this situation too dangerous to remain any longer, they quitted it.

Another place of their abode, in the vicinity of New Haven, was at a spot called *The Lodge*. It was situated at a spring, in a valley, about three miles west, or a little north-west, from the last mentioned residence. North of it, was an eminence, called the *Fort*, to this day, from which there was a full view of the harbor, to the S. E. seven miles off. There were several other places, on and about the West Rock which were used by them for places of concealment. The two mentioned were their principal places, however.

Among the many traditionary anecdotes and stories concerning the events, which took place at and about the time the Judges' pursuers were at New Haven, are the following:—

1. The day they were expected, the Judges walked out towards the Neck bridge, the road the pursuers must enter the town. At some distance from the bridge, the sheriff, who was then Mr. Kimberly, overtook them with a warrant for their apprehension, and endeavored to take them. The Judges stood upon their defence, and planted themselves behind a tree ; being expert at fencing, they defended themselves with their cudgels, and repelled the officer, who went into town to obtain assistance, and upon his return, found they had escaped into the woods beyond his reach.

2. That immediately after this, during the same day, the Judges hid themselves under the Neck bridge, where they lay concealed while the pursuivants rode over it, and passed into town ; and that the Judges returned to New Haven that night and lodged at the house of Mr. Jones.—All this tradition says, was a preconcerted and contrived business, to show that the magistrates at New Haven, had used their endeavors to apprehend them before the arrival of the pursuers.

3. That when the pursuers were searching the town, the Judges in shifting their situations, happened by accident or design, at the house of a Mrs. Evers, a respectable lady ; she seeing the pursuivants coming, ushered her guests out

at the back door, who after walking a short distance, instantly returned to the house, and were concealed by her in one of the apartments. The pursuers coming in, inquired, whether the regicides were at her house; she answered, they had been there, but were just gone away, and pointed out the course they went into the woods and fields; by her polite and artful address, she diverted their attention from the house, and putting them upon a false scent, thereby secured her friends.

4. That while the Judges were at the house of Mr. Richard Sperry, they were surprised with an unexpected visit from their pursuers, whom they espied at a distance; as the causeway to the house lay through a morass, on each side of which was an impassable swamp. They were seen by the judges, when several rods from the house, who therefore had time to make their escape to the mountain.

5. At, or about the time the pursuers came to New Haven, and perhaps a little before, to prepare the minds of the people for their reception, the Rev. Mr. Davenport preached publicly from this text.—ISAIAH XVI, 3. 4.—*Take counsel, execute judgment, make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noonday; hide the outcasts, betray not him that wandereth. Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler.* This doubtless had its effect, and put the whole town upon their guard, and united the people in caution and concealment.

6. To show the dexterity of the Judges at fencing, the following story is told. That while at Boston, there appeared a fencing master, who, on a stage erected for the purpose, walked it for several days, challenging and defying any one to play with him at swords; at length, one of the Judges, disguised in a rustic dress, holding in one hand a cheese, wrapped in a napkin, for a shield, with a broomstick, whose mop he had besmeared with dirty puddle water as he passed along; thus equipped, he mounted the stage. The fencing master railed at him for his impudence, asked what business he had there, and bid him begone. The Judge stood his ground, upon which the gladiator made a pass at him with his sword, to drive him off—a recounter ensued—the Judge received the sword into the cheese, and held it until he drew the mop of the broom gently over his mouth, and gave the gentleman a pair of whiskers.—He made another pass, and plunging his sword a second time, it was caught and held in the cheese, whilst the mop was

drawn gently over his eyes.—At a third lunge, it was again caught and held in the cheese, until the Judge had rubbed the broom all over his face.—Upon this, the gentleman let fall his small sword, and took up the broad sword. The Judge then said, “stop sir, hitherto, you see, I have only played with you, and not attempted to harm you; but if you come at me now with the broad sword, know that I will certainly take your life.” The firmness with which he spoke, struck the master, who desisting, exclaimed, “Who can you be? You must be either Goffe, Whalley, or the Devil, for there was no other man in England that could beat me.

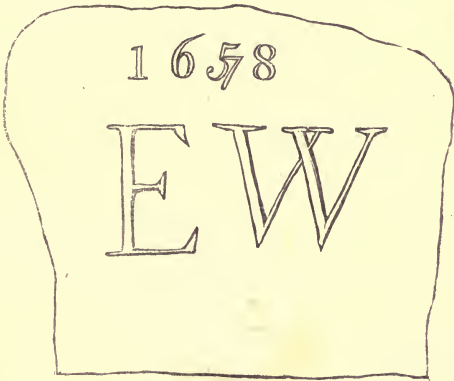
On the 13th of October, 1664, they left New Haven, and arrived at Hadley the latter part of the same month. During their abode at Hadley, the famous Indian war, called “*King Philip's War*,” took place. The pious congregation of Hadley were observing a Fast on the occasion of this war; and being at public worship in the meeting house, September 1st, 1675, were suddenly surrounded by a body of Indians. It was customary in the frontier towns, and even at New Haven, in these Indian Wars, for a select number of the congregation to go armed to public worship. It was so at Hadley at this time. The people immediately took to their arms, but were thrown into great confusion. Had Hadley been taken, the discovery of the Judges would have been unavoidable. Suddenly, and in the midst of the people, there appeared a man of very venerable aspect, and different from the inhabitants in his apparel, who took the command, arranged and ordered them in the best military manner. Under his direction, they repelled and routed the enemy, and thereby saved the town. He immediately vanished, and the inhabitants could account for the phenomenon in no other way, but by considering that person as an angel sent of God upon that special occasion for their deliverance; and for some time after, said and believed, that they had been saved by an angel.—Nor did they know otherwise, till fifteen or twenty years after, when at length it became known at Hadley that the two judges had been secreted there. The angel was Goffe, for Whalley was superannuated in 1675. The last account of Goffe is from a letter dated ‘*Ebenezer*,’ (the name they gave their several places of abode,) April 2, 1769. Whalley had been dead some time before. The tradition at Hadley is, that they were buried in the minister's cellar, and it is generally supposed that

their bodies were afterwards secretly conveyed to New Haven, and placed near Dixwell's. The supposition is strongly confirmed by three stones yet remaining in the Old Burying Ground, at New Haven, in the rear of the center church, which are marked E. W. for Whalley, M. G. for Goffe, and J. D. Esq. for Dixwell.



HEAD STONE.

2 feet wide and high, 8 inches thick.—Blue dark stone.



FOOT STONE.

The foregoing is a correct copy of each of the E. W. stones. The reader will observe in the cut, that the date on Whalley's head stone may be read 1658, which was about 20 years before his death. The extension, however, of the line, in a direct course beyond the curve of the 5, has the aspect of design for concealment. The inscription upon the foot stone E. W. and the three figures 16-8 are plain and distinct; but the intermediate figure is obscure. In the date of the foot stone, the 5 is discernible; the upper line of the 7 is also obvious; it may be read therefore, 1658 or 1678, and there is little doubt but that the latter was the date intended, as according to Goffe's letter to his wife, Whalley died about this time.

Upon the same principle of designed deception, the M. on the M. G. stone may be taken for an inverted W. and thus W. G. read for William Goffe, which seems more probable, as a deep strong line is drawn under the M. (see cut,) which was evidently intentional. 80, over these initials, no doubt referred to the year of his death, for his last letter was dated 1679, and he disappeared soon after.

HEAD STONE.
1 foot broad, 10 inches
high.



The object of these inscriptions, being so obscure, was doubtless to prevent a discovery of their burial place, by their enemies, who, it was justly feared, if in their power to have obtained the bodies of the regicides, would have carried their resentment beyond the grave.

A Royalist historian, in speaking of Goffe, thus remarks, "In 1660, a little before the restoration of King Charles 2d, he betook himself to his heels to save his neck, without any regard had to his majesty's proclamation, wandered about, fearing every one that he met should slay him; and was living at Lausanna in 1664, with Edward Ludlow, Edward Whalley, and other regicides, when John Lisle, another of that number, was there, by certain generous royalists dispatched. He afterwards lived several years in vagabondship, but when he died, or where his carcass was buried, is as yet unknown to me."

Colonel John Dixwell came from Hadley to New Haven before the year 1762, and was known here by the name of James Davids. During the seventeen years or more in which he lived in New Haven, nothing extraordinary oc-

curred concerning him. From 1674, to 1685, the church had no settled minister with whom he might associate. The Rev. Nicholas Street, the minister at his first coming here, soon died. For above eleven years, the church was destitute of a pastor, and supplied by occasional and temporary preaching only, until Mr. Pierpont's settlement in 1685. With him, the Colonel entered immediately into an open and unreserved communication; but this was only for the short space of three or four of the last years of his exile. During this short time however, there was the greatest intimacy between them, which appears to have been concealed even from the minister's wife. For tradition says, that madam Pierpont observing their remarkable intimacy, and wondering at it, used to ask him what he saw in that old gentleman, who was so fond of leading an obscure, unnoticed life, that they should be so intimate and take such pleasure in being together, for Mr. Dixwell's house being situated on the east corner of College and Grove Streets, and Mr. Pierpont's near the corner of Elm and Temple Streets, and their house lots being contiguous and cornering upon one another, they had beaten a path in walking across their lots to meet and converse together at the fence. In answer to his wife's question, Mr. Pierpont remarked; that the old gentleman was a very learned man, and understood more about religion, and all other subjects than any other person in the place, and that if she knew the value of him, she would not wonder at their intimacy. Among other traditionary anecdotes concerning him, this is one.

"Sir Edmund Andros came to America, and became Governor of New York in 1675 to 1684, and of Massachusetts, from 1686 to 1689. In one of his tours through the Colony of Connecticut, about 1686, attending public worship at New Haven, he observed a venerable old gentleman at meeting, and noticing him closely, discerned something singular in him and suspected him. After meeting he inquired who that person was, and was told that he was a merchant who resided in town. Sir Edmund replied that he knew he was not a merchant, and became particularly inquisitive about him. Probably Colonel D. was notified of the inquisitiveness of the stranger concerning his person and character; for the Colonel was not seen at meeting in the afternoon."

In connexion with this, another tradition makes mention of a circumstance indicating how obnoxious Sir Edmund was at New Haven, as well as through New England. He

being at meeting here, and probably on the same Lord's day as the above, the deacon gave out the 52nd psalm to sing, in Sternhold and Hopkins' version which begins thus :

Why dost thou tyrant boast abroad,
Thy wicked works to praise ?
Dost thou not know there is a God,
Whose mercies last always ?

Why dost thy mind yet still devise
Such wicked wiles to warp ?
Thy tongue untrue, in forging lies,
Is like a razor sharp.

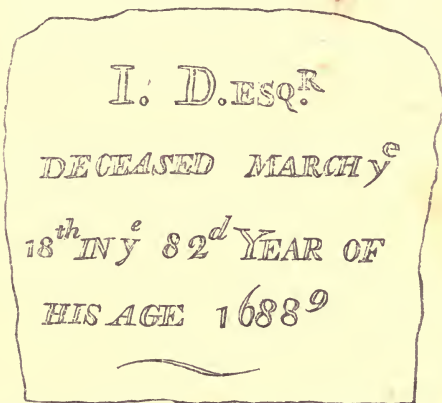
Thou dost delight in fraud and guile,
In mischief, blood, and wrong :
Thy lips have learned the flattering stile,
O false deceitful tongue !

Governor Andros felt it as an intended insult upon himself and after meeting resented it as such, and reprehended the deacon for it. But being told that it was the usage of this church to sing the psalms in course, he excused the deacon and let the matter drop. But it is not improbable, that though this might be the general custom, yet in this instance, a psalm was selected for Sir Edmund's contemplation.

Colonel Dixwell carried on no secular business, but employed his time in reading and walking into the neighboring groves and woods adjacent to his house. Mr. Pierpont had a large library, from which, as well as from his own collection, he could be supplied with a variety of books. He often spent his evenings at Mr. Pierpont's, and when they were by themselves, retired to his study, where they indulged themselves with great familiarity and humor, had free and unrestrained conversation, upon all matters whether of religion or politics. But when in company, Mr. Pierpont behaved towards Colonel D. with caution and reserve. The Colonel spent much of his retirement in reading history, and as a token of his friendship for Mr. Pierpont, he, in his last will, presented him with Raleigh's History of the World.

After a pilgrimage of twenty nine years in exile from his native country, and banishment into oblivion from the world, of which seventeen years at least, probably more, were spent in New Haven by the name of James Davids, Esqr., Colonel Dixwell died in this place.

He and all the other Judges lived and died in the firm expectation of a revolution in England. This had actually taken place the November before his death, but the news not having arrived, he died ignorant of it, about a month before the seizure of Sir Edmund Andros, at Boston. At his death, he discovered his true character to the people, and owned the name of John Dixwell, but requested that no monument should be erected at his grave, giving an account of his person, name, and character, alledging as a reason, "lest his enemies might dishonor his ashes"—requesting that only a plain stone might be set up at his grave inscribed with his initials, J. D. Esq. with his age and time of his death. Accordingly a plain rough stone was erected at his grave, close by the grave of Governor Eaton and Governor Jones, charged with this inscription as at first put up and engraved by his friends. The following is a correct copy both of the shape of the stone, as well as the inscription upon it.



2½ feet high and broad, 5 in. thick:—red stone.

Whilst residing in New Haven, he was twice married, and at his death, he left a wife and two children. His will was afterwards exhibited, approved and recorded in the Probate office.

President Stiles, in his History of the Judges, says "So late as the last French war, 1760, some British officers passing through New Haven, and hearing of Dixwell's grave, visited it, and declared with rancorous and malicious vengeance, that if the British ministry knew it, they would even

then cause their bodies to be dug up and vilified. Often have we heard the crown officers, aspersing and vilifying them; and some, so late as 1775, visited and treated the graves with marks of indignity too indecent to be mentioned." It was especially so, during Queen Anne's time, and even that of the Hanoverian family, there has been no time in which this grave has not been threatened by numerous sycophantic crown dependents, with indignity and ministerial vengeance.

In 1665, the Colonies of Connecticut and New Haven were united, but not without a long and warm opposition from the latter Colony. Among the causes which excited this opposition, was the laxity of discipline in the Churches of Connecticut.

Mr. Davenport and others, in the New Haven Colony, were strong in the opinion that all government should be in the Church. No person in this colony could be a freeman, unless he was a member in full communion. But in Connecticut, all orderly persons, possessing a freehold to a certain amount, might be made free of the corporation. These gentlemen, who were so strong in the opposition, were doubtless, jealous that an union would mar the purity, order, and beauty of their churches, and have an ill influence on the civil administrations. The removal of the seat of government, with strong prejudices, all operated in forming the opposition.

In the year 1667, the Rev. Mr. Davenport of New Haven, having been invited to take charge of the first church in Boston, accepted the invitation, and the next year removed to that capital. He had been about thirty years minister at New Haven, and was greatly esteemed and beloved by his congregation. His church were very unwilling that he should leave them, and never formally gave their consent. Owing to his removal, the church and congregation at New Haven, for many years were unable to unite in the choice of a person to take the pastoral charge of them. Mr. Davenport died at Boston of an apoplexy, March 15th, 1670, in the 73d year of his age.

Ever since the union of the colonies, the Assembly had convened at Hartford, both in May and October; but at the session of May 8th, 1701, an act was passed, that the assembly in October should be held at the usual time in New Haven. It was also enacted, that the Court of Magis-

trates, which had been commonly held at Hartford in October, should for the future be held at New Haven on the first Tuesday of the same month.

Yale College was founded by a number of clergymen in 1701, and received its charter in 1702. It was named after Elihu Yale, Esq. Governor of the East India Company, who was its principal early benefactor. It was originally fixed at Killingworth; afterwards removed to Saybrook; and thence, in 1717, to New Haven.

On the 23d of October, 1740, the Rev. George Whitfield paid a visit to New Haven, where he preached, and had the pleasure of seeing numbers daily impressed with divine truth. About the same time there was a great revival of religion throughout the New England States, which gave rise to numerous irregularities, as lay-exhorters and ministers sprung up, who were inclined to follow impulses, professing to know from an inward feeling, the state of men's souls—who were converted and who were not.

“Among perons of this description, was a Mr. James Davenport, of Southhold, on Long Island, who had the reputation of being a pious, sound, and faithful minister. He preached at New Haven, where he gave an unrestrained liberty to noise and outcry, both of distress and joy, in time of divine service. He promoted both with all his might, raising his voice to the highest pitch, together with the most violent agitations of body. With his unnatural and violent agitations of the body, he united a strange singing tone, which greatly tended to raise the feelings of weak and undiscerning people, and consequently to heighten the confusion among the passionate of his hearers. This odd, disagreeable tuning of the voice, in exercises of devotion, was caught by the zealous exortists, and became a characteristic of the separate preachers. The whole sect was distinguished by this sanctimonious tone. It was Mr. Davenport's manner, when a member had cried out, and there had been great agitations of the body, to pronounce these tokens of divine favor; and what was still worse, he would declare those persons who were the subject of these outcries and agitations, to be converted; or that they had come to Christ. He encouraged any who were reputed to be lively zealous Christians, to exhort publicly in full assemblies, with ministerial assurance and authority, though altogether raw and unskilful in the word of righteousness. What had still more mischievous influence than all the rest, was his

undertaking to examine his brethren in the ministry, as to their spiritual state, and publicly to decide concerning them, whether they were converted or unconverted. Such as refused to be examined by him, were certain to be denounced as either unconverted, or in a very doubtful condition. Some whom he had privately examined, and to all appearance, were of as much grace as himself, he would, in his public prayers, pronounce to be unconverted. Thus, disorder, jealousy, and confusion, were sown in the churches. He represented it as a dreadful thing to hear unconverted ministers; that their preaching was worse than poison; and he warned the people against it.

His brethren remonstrated against these wild measures, and represented to him that he must be under the influence of a wrong spirit; but he persisting in his course, was complained of, and brought before the General Court of Massachusetts, and dismissed, as not being of a sound mind.

Two young men belonging to Yale College, adopting the sentiments of the separatists, and refusing to acknowledge their error, were expelled from that institution in the year 1744.*

The first News-paper published in New Haven, was the Connecticut Gazette, by J. Parker, and Company, in which Dr. Franklin was connected. The earliest number before us, (perhaps the oldest one in existence,) is No. 130, from which it would appear that it was first issued in 1755. At its first appearance, it was only about 14 inches wide, and 9½ long, containing two columns to a side. The following advertisements, notices, &c. are copied from this paper, and may be matter of curiosity to many, and also in some instances serve to illustrate historical facts.

NEW HAVEN:

Printed by J. PARKER & COMPANY, at the Post Office, near Captain Peck's at the Long Wharf, where this paper may be had at 2s. 6d. *Lawful Money*, per Quarter, if sent by the special post; or 1s. 10d. *Half Penny*, without Postage; the first Quarter to be paid at Entrance. *Note.* Thirteen Papers go to the Quarter, none to stop but at the end of the Quarter. *Saturday, October 1st, 1757.*

* Trumbull's History of Connecticut.

New Haven, June 16th, 1753.

Next week will be publish'd Proposals for sending by Subscription a Post to Albany, during the Summer, and for paying the postage of all Letters to the Connecticut Soldiers in the Army. Toward which the Printers of this paper will advance *Five Pounds* lawful money. This is mentioned now, that Gentlemen may be as expeditious as possible in sending in subscriptions.

New Haven, January 22d, 1761.

His Honour the Governor, having received Dispatches, confirming the accounts of the death of our late most Gracious Sovereign, King George the Second, on the 25th day of October, 1760:—and other Dispatches also, for proclaiming his present Majesty.—In pursuance thereof, yesterday issued orders for the Militia to appear under arms.

Whereupon (though many of them from considerable distances,) two troops of Horse, and four companies of Foot, with great dispatch and alertness, were this day before noon, drawn up on the Great Square, before the Town House; on notice whereof, his Honour, the Governor, with the Gentleman of the Council, (on this occasion convened) with many other Gentleman of Character and Distinction, were escorted by Capt. Peck's company of foot, from the Council Chamber to the place of Parade; where in the audience of a numerous Concourse (the severity of the season notwithstanding) *with great alacrity* convened.

His Sacred Majesty was proclaimed by reading and proclaiming aloud the following

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God to call in his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Second, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, as also the supreme dominion and sovereign right of the Colony of Connecticut in New England, and all other his late Majesty's dominions in America, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales; We therefore the Governor and Company, assisted with numbers of the principal Inhabitants of this Colony, do now, hereby with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now by the death of our late sovereign, of happy and glorious memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege, Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, Supreme Lord of the said Colony of Connecticut in New England, and all other his late Majesty's dominions and Territories in America, to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King George the Third, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the Council Chamber at New Haven, the Twenty-second day of January, in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini 1761. *GOD SAVE THE KING.*

Which proclamation was subscribed by His Honour the Governor, Deputy Governor and the Gentleman of the Council, and many other Gentlemen of a Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical Character, &c. Which was followed by three general Huzzas, and a Royal Salute of 21 Cannon,

the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Council, with numbers of Clergy, and other Gentleman of Distinction, were again escorted to Mr. Bear's; where an elegant entertainment was provided on the occasion; and his Majesty's, the Royal Family's, the King of Prussia's, and other loyal healths were drank; and the Militia, after proper refreshment, seasonably discharged; and the whole conducted and concluded with great Decency and Order, and great Demonstrations of joy.

TO BE SOLD BY THE PRINTERS HEREOF,

A True and Wonderful relation of the appearance
OF THREE ANGELS,

(Clothed in white raiment) to a Young Man in Medford near Boston, in New England, on the 4th of February 1761, at night:—together with the substance of the Discourse, delivered by one of the Angels, from the 3d Chap. of Colos. and the 4th verse.

The Public may depend that the above Narrative is no imposition, but that it is a true account as related by the young man himself to numbers of people, many of whom can attest that he is a person of good character.

May 23d, 1761.

TO BE SOLD, several likely Negro Boys and Girls: arrived from the coast of Africa.

SAMUEL WILLIS, at Middletown.

Whereas on last Tuesday evening, a number of persons gathered together near the College, and there, and round the town, fired a great number of guns, to the great disturbance and terror of his Majesty's subjects, and brake the college windows and fences, and several of them had gowns on, with a design to bring a scandal upon the College. These may certify, that I and the Tutors, several times walked among, and near the rioters, and could not see any scholars among them; but they appeared to be principally, the people of the town with some few strangers.

September 12, 1761.

T. CLAP.

TO THE PUBLIC.

November 4, 1761.

As enthusiasm, and false Religion, still continue to prevail in the World, in one shape and another; and of late more than usual, in sundry Places many well meaning persons being in danger of catching the infection; It has been judged necessary to point out at this present time the pernicious tendency of giving heed to immediate Impulses, Revelations, &c. Accordingly a plain address to the Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, Separate Baptists, Rogerines and all other Enthusiasts, written by the Rev. Mr. Robert Ross, of Stratfield, is prepared for the Press.

This Address is introduced with the narrative of the life of John Lewis; his last speech, confession, and solemn declaration; who was persuaded by an extraordinary impulse to murder his wife in a barbarous manner. The danger of following Impulses is pointed out in general—The Scripture doctrine of Divine Influences asserted—Their nature briefly explained—The notions of Enthusiasts set in contrast and confuted—The manner in which the true Spirit teaches or enlightens Men's Minds in the Scriptures, explained—The deceits of Satan in abusing the

Scriptures, exposed—The nature of false conversion and Religion, discovered. This illustrated by some quotations from Bellamy's Dialogues—their immediate call to the ministry largely examined, and solidly confuted—Remarks on Dr. Mayhew's Sermons—Women's exhorting exposed—A brief account of the delusions of the French Prophets and their followers—All with as much brevity and Plainness as the nature of the things treated on would permit.

PROPOSALS.

On the first of February next, the above Piece will be committed to the Press, at which time, those that take in Subscriptions, are desired to send their Subscription Papers to the Printing Office in New Haven, that the number subscribed for may be known. One shilling Lawful money to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder, (which is supposed will be one shilling) on the delivery of the Books. Subscriptions will not be taken in after the end of January next.

Subscriptions are taken at the Printing Office in New Haven.

TO THE PRINTER.

Please to insert the following in your next.

I have now the pleasure of being able to inform the public, that the haws, or thorn seeds, which I sowed last Autumn, after having been buried on the ground, lay the space of one year before the sowing (as mentioned by me, in a late newspaper) are now fairly come up, and growing, so that 'tis no longer a doubt, that the nature of those seeds is to remain one year and a half after gathering before they spring and grow.

Yours, &c.

J. INGERSOLL.

May 8th, 1762.

NEW HAVEN.

Last Monday, a very unhappy accident happened at the muster of the Militia in North Haven. After the arms and accoutrements of the Military Company in that place were view'd by the Officers, for the sake of merriment, it was agreed to have a mock Indian fight, and a part of the Company dress'd in an Indian dress, and encounter'd the other part of the company; when one Enoch Ives, a young man about eighteen, who was one of the Indian party, had his Windpipe, Jugular Vein, and his throat tore in such a manner, by the discharge of a Gun, that was close by him, that he expired in an instant.

May 8, 1762.

At a Meeting of the President and Fellows of Yale College, July 21, 1762.

Whereas many of the Students of this College have run greatly into debt with the Merchants, Tavern keepers, and others, for unnecessary things, whereby they have involved themselves with their parents in great difficulties.

Voted, That no Undergraduate, Student of this College, be allowed to buy, sell or exchange any thing whatsoever, in New Haven, without the express direction of their respective parents or guardians of the scholars to appoint some discreet person in New Haven to have the oversight of the expences of their children: And that all the money they expend

here pass through their hands. And the law of College respecting scholars debts shall be understood of such debts only as are contracted with the consent of their respective parents, Guardians, Overseers, or the Authority of College as aforesaid.

New Haven, March 5, 1762.

Last Saturday afternoon, David Slusher and James Daley were cropt, branded with the letter B, on their Fore-heads, and received each of them Fifteen Stripes on their naked Bodies, pursuant to their sentences, for some time since breaking open, and robbing the shop of Mr. *Philo Mills*, of Derby.

A Likely *Negro Wench* and *Child* to be sold.—Inquire of the Printer.

To be sold by the subscriber of Branford, a likely Negro Wench, 18 years of age, is acquainted with all sorts of House Work; is sold for no fault.
June 15, 1763.

New Haven, July 4, 1763.

We the subscribers, Select men of the town of New Haven, do hereby give notice to the Inhabitants of said town that there will be a Vendue on the 2d Monday of August next, at the State-house in said Town, at four of the Clock in the afternoon, where those persons which are maintained by the Town will be set up, and those persons who will keep them at the cheapest rate, may have them. Also a number of Children will be bound out, until they are either 14 or 21 years of age, if any persons appear to take them.

<i>William Greenough,</i> <i>Amos Hitchcock,</i> <i>John Mix,</i> <i>Thomas Howell,</i>	}	Select-Men.
--	---	-------------

A year is past since the Printer of this paper published proposals for reviving the *Connecticut Gazette*. 'Tis needless to mention the reasons why it did not appear sooner. He returns thanks to all those who favoured him at that time, and hope they are yet willing to try how far he is able to give them satisfaction. A sample of it is now sent abroad, in order to collect a sufficient number of Subscribers barely to pay the charge of carrying it on. When such a number appears,

It shall be printed weekly and delivered to subscribers in town and Country, at the rate of *two-pence* for each paper, which is *Eight Shillings and Eight Pence*, for one year. And no addition shall be made to the price when the Stamp Act takes effect, if it is then encouraged so as to be afforded at that rate.

Subscribers are not desired to engage for any particular time, so that they can stop it when they please.

A special post is appointed to carry it out of the common Post-Roads.

Advertisements shall be printed at a moderate Price, according to their length.

All kinds of Provision, Fire Wood, and other suitable Country Produce will be taken as pay, of those who cannot spare money, if delivered at the Printer's Dwelling House, or at any other place which may accidentally suit him.

The printer hereby invites the benevolent of all parties to send him an account of whatever novelties they think may be useful to their Countrymen. The shortest hints on such subjects, however written, will be gratefully received and faithfully communicated to the Public if convenient.

Besides the help he hopes to receive from different Correspondents in this colony and elsewhere, the Printer has sent for 3 sorts of English Magazines, the Monthly Review of New Books, and one of the best London News-Papers; these, together with American Intelligence from Nova Scotia to Georgia, inclusive, and also from Canada, cannot fail to furnish him with a constant stock of momentous materials and fresh advices to fill this Gazette.

July 5, 1765.

BENJAMIN MECOM, at the
Post Office, New Haven.

Just imported from Dublin, in the brig Darby,

A parcel of Irish Servants both Men and Women, and to be sold cheap, by Israel Boardman at Stanford. 5th January, 1764.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF CONNECTICUT.

When I undertook the office of Distributor of Stamps for this colony, I meant a service to you, and really thought you would have viewed it in that light when you come to understand the nature of the stamp act and that of the office; but since it gives you so much uneasiness, you may be assured if I find (after the act takes place, which is the first of November) that you shall not incline to purchase or make use of any stamp Paper, I shall not force it upon you, nor think it worth my while to trouble you or myself with any exercise of my office; but if, by that time, I shall find you generally in much need of the stamp paper, and very anxious to obtain it, I shall hope you will be willing to receive it of me, (if I shall happen to have any) at least until another person more agreeable to you can be appointed in my room.

I cannot but wish you would think more how to get rid of the stamp act than of the Officers who are to supply you with the Paper, and that you had learnt more of the nature of my Office, before you had undertaken to be so very angry at it.

I am yours, &c.

New Haven, 24th August, 1765.

J. INGERSOLL.

New Haven, September 13.

On the 6th Inst. the civil Authority, Select Men, and a considerable number of the principal Gentleman and Inhabitants of the town of New Haven, being occasionally met, at the Court House in said Town, were informed that there was a report, that a considerable number of persons from some of the neighbouring towns were expected to assemble in said New Haven, and to be joyned by some of the people of the Town, to shew their Resentment against the Gentleman appointed Distributor of Stamps for this colony, and that it was said, that some of the principal men of the town, would countenance the thing. Whereupon the Gentlemen present unanimously declared their dislike and disapprobation of any such proceedings, as being of dangerous Tendency; and resolved to use their endeavours to discourage and prevent any such riotous Assembly, and would advise the people of this town not to be concerned therein. They at the same time, declared that they were desirous that all proper and lawful measures might be taken to obtain a Repeal of the late

stamp act, which occasions so great and universal uneasiness in the Country; and they thought the most likely way to effect it would be, for the Colonies to unite in a dutiful remonstrance to the King and Parliament for relief. And that the wisdom of the Honourable General Assembly (the time of whose session is near at hand) may safely be relied on to conduct that affair on behalf of this Colony.

New Haven, Sept. 20, 1765.

On the 17th inst. the Freemen of this town met here. After choosing *Roger Sherman, Esq.* and *Mr. Samuel Bishop* to represent them in the General Assembly to be holden next month, they unanimously desired those Representatives to use their utmost endeavours, (at the assembly now sitting at Hartford, and also at the ensuing Session here,) to obtain a Repeal of the stamp act. The Stamp Master General of this Colony was at the said meeting where these words were read aloud, "*Likewise voted that the Freemen present earnestly desire Mr. Ingersoll to resign his Stamp Office immediately.*" Numerous were the signs of consent to this vote, when a gentleman condemned it as needless and inconsistent after their former proceedings. The Stamp Officer then arose and declared in the strongest terms, that he would not resign till he discovered how the General Assembly were in that respect. 'Tis said he is gone to Hartford in order to make that important discovery; and that he has wrote to New York, requesting that the Stamp Paper may be detained there, 'till they are wanted here.

The following is the principal part of Mr. J. Ingersoll's account of his resignation of the office of *Stamp Master*, on his way to Hartford from New Haven, as given in the Connecticut Gazette of Sept. 27th, 1765.

* * *

"On Thursday the 9th inst. I set off alone about seven o'clock, for Hartford, but just as I was mounting, Mr. Bishop said he would go along and see what would happen, and accordingly overtook me, as I did Major Hall, a member of the assembly, upon the road; and so we went on togeth'our until we come within about two or three miles of Wethersfield, when we met an advanced party of about four or five persons. I told them who I was, upon which they turned, and I fell into conversation with them, upon the subject of my office, &c. About half a mile further we met another party of about thirty whom I accosted, and who turned and went on in the same manner. We rid a little further and met with the main body, who, I judge, were about five hundred men, all on horse-back, and having white staves. They were preceded by three trumpets; next followed two persons dressed in red, with laced hats; then the rest, two abreast; some others, I think, were in red, being, I suppose Militia officers. They opened and received me; then all went forward until we came into the main street in the town of Wethersfield, when one riding up to the person with whom I was joined, and who I took to be the principal leader or commandant, said to him, We can't all hear and see so well in a house, we had as good have the business done here; upon this they formed into a circle, having me in the middle with some two or three more, who seemed to be principal managers, Major Hall and Mr. Bishop also keeping near me. I began to speak to the audience, but stopt and said I did not know why I should say any-thing, for that I was not certain I knew what they wanted of me; they said they wanted me to resign my office of Stamp Distributor. I

then went on to tell them that I had always declared that I would not exercise the office against the general inclinations of the people. That I had given to the Governor, to be communicated to the Assembly, my declarations upon that head; and that I had given orders to have the stamp papers stopt at New York, from whence it should not come until I should be able to learn from the Assembly that it was their choice and inclination to have it come, as I did not think it safe to have it come without their consent. That I was under bonds to the Stamp Office in England, and did not think it safe or proper for me to resign the office to every one that should ask it of me; and that I only waited to have the sense of the government, whether to conform to the act or not, in order to my getting dismissed from the office in a proper manner. And as it had been said that the Assembly would not say any-thing about the matter, I had now put it upon this fair footing, that if they did not by some act relative to the affair show their minds and inclination to have the stamp paper brought into the colony, I should not think it safe, as times were, to suffer the same to come in, nor take any steps in my office; also observed to 'em, that the governor would have power and instructions to put in another if I should be removed; that the step could do them no good, &c. They said, Here is the sense of the government, and no man shall exercise that office. I askt if they thought it was fair that the counties of Windham and New London should dictate to all the rest of the colony? Upon this one said, it dont signify to parly—here is a great many people waiting and you must resign. I said, I dont think it proper to resign 'till I meet a proper authority to ask it of me; and added, What if I dont resign? What will be the consequence? One said, *Your Fate*. Upon which I looked him full in the face and said with some warmth, *My Fate* you say? Upon which a person just behind said the *fate of your office*. I answered that I could *die* and perhaps as well now as another time; and that I should die but once. Upon which the Commandant, (for so, for brevity sake, I beg leave to call the person who seemed to have the principal conduct of the affair,) said, We had better go along to a tavern, (and which we did,) and cautioned me not to irritate the people. When we came against the house and the people began to alight, I said, You can soon tell what you intend to do—my business is at Hartford—may I go there or home? and made a motion to go. They said No, you shan't go two rods from this spot before you have resigned; and took hold of my horse's bridle; when after some little time, I dismounted and went into the house with the persons who were called the committee, being a certain number of the principal persons, the main body continuing without doors. And here I ought to mention that I was told repeatedly that they had no intentions of hurting me or my estate; but would use me like a gentleman; this however I conclude they will understand was on condition that I should comply with their demands.

When I came into the house with this select committee, a great deal of conversation passed upon the subject, and upon some other matters, as my being supposed to be in England when the first leading vote of Parliament passed relative to the Stamp Act, and my not advising the governor of it; whereas I was at that time in America,—and the like, too tedious to relate. Upon the whole, this committee behaved with moderation and civility, and I thought, seemed inclined to listen to certain proposals which I made; but when the body of the people come to hear them they rejected 'em, and nothing would do but I must resign.

While I was detained here, I saw several members of the assembly pass by, whom I hailed acquainting them that I was there kept and detained as a prisoner; and desired their and the assembly's relief; they stopt and spoke to the people; but were told they had better go along to the assembly where they might possibly be wanted. Major Hall also finding his presence not altogethous agreeable, went away; and Mr. Bishop, by my desire, went away to let the governor and assembly know the situation I was in.

After much time spent in fruitless proposals, I was told the people grew very impatient, and that I must bring the matter to a conclusion; I then told them I had no more to say, and askt what would they do with me? They said they would carry me to Windham a prisoner, but would keep me like a gentleman. I told them I would go to Windham, that I had lived very well there, and should like to go and live there again. This did not do. They then advised me to move from the front window, as the sight of me seemed to enrage the people. Sometimes the people from below would rush into the room in great numbers and look pretty fierce at me, and then the committee would desire them to withdraw.

To conclude.—After about three hours spent in this kind of way, and they telling me that certain of their gentlemen, members of the general assembly, had told them that they must get the matter over before the assembly had time to do any thing about it; and that it was my artifice to wheedle the matter along until the assembly should, some how or other, get ensnared in the matter, &c. the Commandant coming up from below, with numbers following close behind in the passage, told me with seeming concern in his countenance, that he could not keep the people off from me any longer; and if they once begun, he could not promise me when they would end. I now thought it was time to submit. I told him I did not think the cause worth dying for, and I would do whatever they should desire me to do.—Upon this I looked out of a front window, beckoned to the people, and told them I had consented to comply with their desires; and only waited to have something drawn up for me to sign. We then went to work to prepare the draught. I attempted to make one myself; but they not liking it said they would draw one themselves which they did, and I signed it. They then told me that the people insisted on my being sworn never to execute the office. This I refused to do somewhat peremptorily, urging that I thought it would be a prophanation of an oath. The committee seemed to think it might be dispensed with; but said the people would not excuse it. One of the committee however, said he would go down and try to persuade them off from it. I saw him from the window amidst the circle, and observing that the people seemed more and more fixt in their resolution of insisting upon it, I got up and told the people in the room, I would go and throw myself among them, and went down, they following me. When I came to the circle, they opened and let me in, when I mounted a chair which stood there by a table, and having beckoned silence, I proceeded to read off the declaration which I had signed; and then proceeded to tell them, that I believed I was as averse to the Stamp Act as any of them; that I had accepted my appointment to this office, I thought upon the fairest motives, finding, however, how very obnoxious it was to the people, I had found myself in a very disagreeable situation ever since my coming home; that I found myself, at the same time, under such obligations that I did not think myself at liberty peremptorily to resign my office without the leave of those who had appointed me; that I was very sorry to see the country in the situation it was in; that I

could nevertheless in some measure excuse the people, as I believed they were actuated, by a zeal, though I feared, a misguided zeal for the good of their country; and that I wished the transactions of that day might prove happy to the colony, though, I much feared the contrary;—and much more to the same purpose.

When I had done, a person who stood near me, told me to give Liberty and Property, with three Cheers, which I did, throwing up my Hat into the air; this was following by loud Huzzas; and then the people many of them, even pleased to take me by the hand and tell me I was restored to their former friendship. I then went with two or three more to a neighbouring house, where we dined. I was then told the company expected to wait on me into Hartford, where they expected I should publish my declaration again. I reminded them of what they had before it might possibly ensnare the Assembly for them to have an opportunity to act, or do any thing about this matter; some inclined to forego this step, but the main body insisted on it. We accordingly mounted I believe by this time, to the number of near one thousand, and rode into Hartford, the Assembly then sitting, They dismounted opposite the Assembly house, and about twenty yards from it. Some of them conducted me into an adjoining Tavern, while the main body drew up four abreast and marched in form round the Court House, preceded by three trumpets sounding; then formed into a semi-circle at the door of the Tavern. I was then directed to go down to the door and read the paper I had signed, and which I did within the hearing and presence of the assembly; and only added, that I wished the consequences of this day's transaction might be happy. This was succeeded with Liberty and Property, and three cheers; soon after which the people began to draw off and I suppose went home. I understood they came out with eight days provision, determined to find me if in the colony." * * *

COPY OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED RESIGNATION.

Wethersfield, Sept. 19th, 1765.

I do hereby promise, that I will never receive any Stamp-Papers, which may arrive from Europe, in consequence of any act lately passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, nor officiate in any manner as Stamp Master, or Distributor of Stamps within the Colony of Connecticut, either directly or indirectly, and I do hereby request all the Inhabitants of this his majesty's Colony of Connecticut, (notwithstanding the said Office or Trust has been committed to me,) not to apply to me, ever hereafter, for any such stamped Papers, hereby declaring, that I do resign said office, and execute these Presents of my own free will and accord, without any Equivocation or mental Reservation.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand,

J. INGERSOLL.

New Haven, November 1st, 1765.

This Morning three Bells in this town which are near neighbors, began to toll here; and still continue tolling and saluting each other at suitable Intervals. They seem to speak the word No—vem—ber,* in the most melancholy tone imaginable.

* November was the month in which the stamp act was to take effect.

BENEDICT ARNOLD

Wants to buy a number of large genteel fat Horses, Pork, Oats and Hay.—And has to sell choice Cotton and Salt, by quantity or retail; and other Goods as usual.

New Haven, January 24, 1766.

· MR. PRINTER: *Sir*—As I was a party concerned in whipping the Informer, the other day, and unluckily out of town when the Court set, and finding the affair misrepresented much to my disadvantage and many animadversions thereon, especially in one of your last by a very fair candid gentleman indeed, as he pretends; after he had insinuated all that malice could do, adds, that he will say nothing to prejudice the minds of the people.—He is clearly seen through the Grass, but the weather is too cold for him to bite.—To satisfy the public, and in justice to myself and those concerned, I beg you'd insert in your next, the following detail of the affair.

The Informer having been a voyage with me, in which he was used with the greatest humanity, on our return was paid his wages to his full satisfaction; and informed me of his intention to leave the town that day, wished me well, and departed the town as I imagined.—But he two days after endeavoured to make information to a Custom House Officer; but it being holy time was desired to call on Monday, early on which day I heard of his intention, and gave him a little Chastisement; on which he left the town; and on Wednesday returned to Mr. Beecher's, where I saw the fellow, who agreed to and signed the following acknowledgment and Oath.

I, Peter Boole, not having the fear of God before my Eyes, but being instigated by the Devil, did, on the 24th instant, make information, or endeavour to do the same, to one of the Custom House Officers for the Port of New Haven, against *Benedict Arnold* for importing contraband goods, do hereby acknowledge I justly deserve a Halter for my malicious, wicked and cruel intentions.

I do now solemnly swear I will never hereafter make information, directly or indirectly, or cause the same to be done against any person or persons, whatever, for importing Contraband or any other goods into this Colony, or any Port of America; and that I will immediately leave New Haven and never enter the same again. *So help me God.*

New Haven, 29th January, 1766.

This was done precisely at 7 o'clock, on which I engaged not to inform the sailors of his being in town, provided he would leave it immediately according to our agreement. Near four hours after I heard a noise in the street and a person informed me the sailors were at Mr. Beecher's. On enquiry, I found the fellow had not left the town. I then made one of the party and took him to the Whipping-Post, where he received near forty lashes with a small cord, and was conducted out of town; since which, on his return, the affair was submitted to Col. David Wooster and Mr. Enos Allen, (Gentlemen of reputed good judgment and understanding) who were of opinion that the fellow was not whipped too much, and gave him 50s. damages only.

· *Query*.—Is it good policy; or would so great a number of People, in any trading town on the Continent, (New Haven excepted,) vindicate, protect and caress an informer—a character particularly at this alarming time so justly odious to the Public? Every such information tends to

suppress our trade, so advantageous to the Colony, and to almost every individual both here and in Great Britain, and which is nearly ruined by the late detestable stamp and other oppressive acts—acts which we have so severely felt, and so loudly complained of, and so earnestly remonstrated against, that one would imagine every sensible man would strive to encourage trade and discountenance such useless, such infamous Informers.

I am, Sir, Your humble servant,

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

New Haven, May 23, 1766.

“Last Monday morning early, an Express arrived here with the charming news; soon after which many of the Inhabitants were awakened with the noise of small-arms from different quarters of the town; all the Bells were rung; and cannon roared the glad tidings. In the afternoon the Clergy publicly returned thanks for the blessing, and a company of Militia were collected under the principal direction of Colonel Wooster. In the evening were Illumination, Bonfire and Dances—all without any remarkable indecency or disorder. The arrival of the regular Post from Boston last night, has completed our joy for the wise and interesting repeal of the stamp act.—Business will soon be transacted as usual in this loyal Colony.—In short, every thing in nature seems to wear a more cheerful aspect than usual—to a great majority.”

New Haven, July 22, 1768.

There has been lately discovered within three miles of this town, a prodigious quantity of a brown species of Paint. It is nearest the color of a dark Spanish Brown, and may with little preparation answer all the purposes of a common painting—and is as yet, entirely unpolluted with any duty. A sample of the above paint, may be seen at the Printing Office.

The news of the battle of Lexington arrived at New Haven on Friday, about noon, and Capt. Benedict Arnold,* afterwards General Arnold, who was at the time commander of the Governor's Guards, immediately called out his company, and proposed their starting for Lexington, to join the American army; about forty of them consented to accompany their commander. Being in want of ammunition, Arnold requested the Town Authorities to furnish the company, which they refused to do. The next day, immediately before they started, Arnold marched his company to the house where the select men were sitting, and after forming them in front of the building, sent in word that if the keys of the powder house were not delivered up to him in five minutes, he would order the company to break it open and

* Arnold lived in Water street, near the Ship-Yard. His house is still standing.

furnish themselves. This threat had the desired effect, and the keys were delivered up. They stopped at Wethersfield the second night, where the inhabitants vied with each other in their attentions to them. They took the middle road through Pomfret, at which place they were joined by General Putnam. On the Guards' arrival at Cambridge, they took up their quarters at a splendid mansion owned by Lieut. Governor Oliver, who was obliged to flee on account of his attachment to the British cause. This company was the only one on the ground that was complete in their uniform and equipments, and, owing to their soldier-like appearance, were appointed to deliver the body of a British officer, who had been taken prisoner by the Americans, and had died in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Lexington. Upon this occasion, one of the British officers appointed to receive the body from the Guards, expressed his surprise at seeing an American company appear so well in every respect, observing that in their military movements and equipments, "they were not excelled by any of his Majesty's troops."

Whilst at Cambridge, Arnold was sent by Gen. Washington, with 1000 men, with orders to penetrate into Canada, which after encountering immense obstacles, was finally accomplished. About a dozen of the guards accompanied him in this expedition. The remainder, after remaining nearly three weeks at Cambridge, returned to New Haven.

During the Revolutionary War, while the enemy held possession of New York, the towns on the sea board were continually liable to their incursions. In the campaign of 1779, the British seemed to have aimed at little more than to plunder, distress, and consume. The attack on this town took place on Monday, July 5th, 1779, the day on which the citizens were to assemble for the purpose of commemorating the Declaration of Independence. The following account of this event is taken from the Connecticut Journal, published in New Haven, July 7th, 1779.

New Haven, July 7th.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, a fleet consisting of the Camilla and Scorpion men of war, with tenders, transports, &c, to the number of 48, commanded by commodore Sir George Collier, anchored off West Haven. They had on board about 3000 land forces, commanded by Major Gen. Tryon; about 1500 of whom, under Brig-

adier Gen. Garth, landed about sun-rise on West Haven point. The town being alarmed, all the preparation which the confusion and distress of the inhabitants, and a necessary care of their families would permit, was made for resistance. The West Bridge, on Milford road was taken up, several field pieces were carried thither and some slight works thrown up for the defence of that pass. The division under Gen. Garth, being landed, immediately began their march towards the town. The first opposition was made by about 25 of the inhabitants to an advanced party of the enemy of two companies of light infantry. These, though advancing on the height of Milford hill, were attacked with great spirit by the handful of our people, driven back almost to West Haven, and one of them was taken prisoner. The enemy then advanced in their main body, with strong flanking parties, and two field pieces: and finding a smart fire kept up from our field pieces at the bridge aforesaid, chose not to force an entrance to the town by that, the usual road, but to make a circuitous march of nine miles, in order to enter by the Derby road. In this march our small party on Milford hill now increased to perhaps 150, promiscuously collected from several companies of the militia, had a small encounter with the enemy's left flank near the Milford road, in which was killed their adjutant *Campbell*, the loss of whom they lamented with much apparent sensibility. Our people on the hill, being obliged by superior numbers, to give way, kept up a continual fire on the enemy, and galled them much, through all their march to Thomson's bridge on Derby road. In the mean time, those who were posted at the West bridge, perceiving the movements of the enemy, and also that another large body of them had landed at the South-End, on the east side of the Harbor, quitted the bridge and marched thence to oppose the enemy at Thomson's bridge. But by the time they had reached the banks of the river, the enemy were in possession of the bridge, and the places at which the river is here fordable; yet having received a small accession of strength by the coming in of the militia, they gave the enemy a smart fire from two field pieces and small arms, which continued with little abatement, till the enemy were in possession of the town. Our people being obliged to retreat, either to the fields north and west of the town, or through the town across the Neck bridge, the enemy entered the town between 12 and 1 o'clock. In the meantime, the divisions of the enemy, before mentioned to

have landed at South-End, which was under the immediate command of Gen. Tryon, was bravely resisted by a small party of men, with one field piece, who, besides other execution, killed an officer of the enemy, in one of their boats at their landing. This division marched up by land, and attacked the fort at Black Rock; at the same time their shipping drew up and attacked it from the harbor. The fort had only 19 men, and 3 pieces of artillery, yet was defended as long as reason or valor dictated, and then the men made good their retreat.

The town being now in full possession of the enemy, it was, notwithstanding the subjoined proclamation delivered up except a few instances of protection, to promiscuous plunder; in which besides robbing the inhabitants of their watches, money, plate, buckles, clothing, bedding and provisions; they broke and destroyed their house-hold furniture to a very great amount. Some families lost every thing their houses contained: many have now neither food nor clothes to shift.

A body of militia sufficient to penetrate the town, could not be collected that evening: we were obliged therefore to content ourselves with giving the enemy every annoyance in our power, which was done with great spirit for most of the afternoon at and about the *Ditch-corner*.

Early on Tuesday morning, the enemy unexpectedly, and with the utmost stillness and dispatch, called in their guards and retreated to their boats, carrying with them a number of the inhabitants captive, most, if not all of whom, were taken without arms, and a few who chose to accompany them. Part of them went on board their fleet, and part crossed over to General Tryon at East Haven. On Tuesday afternoon the militia collected in such numbers, and crowded so close upon Gen. Tryon, that he thought best to retreat on board his fleet, and set sail to the westward.

The loss of the enemy is unknown; but for many reasons it is supposed to be considerable, and includes some officers whom they lament besides Adjutant Campbell. Ours, by the best information we can obtain, is 27 killed, and 19 wounded. As many of our dead upon examination appeared to have been wounded with shot, but not mortally, and afterwards to have been killed with bayonets, this demonstrated the true reason why the number of the dead exceeded that of the wounded, to be, that being wounded and falling into the enemies' hands, they were afterwards killed. A further

confirmation of this charge is, that we have full and direct testimony, which affirms that Gen. Garth declared to one of our militia who was wounded and taken, that "he was sorry his men had not killed him, instead of taking him, and that he would not have his men give quarter to one militia man, taken in arms."

Although in this expedition it must be confessed to the credit of the Britons that they have not done all the mischief in their power, yet, the brutal ravishment of women, the wanton and malicious destruction of property, the burning of the stores upon the wharf, and eight houses in East Haven; the beating, stabbing, and insulting of the Rev. Dr. Daggett after he was made a prisoner, the mortally wounding of Mr. Beers, senior, in his own door, and otherways abusing him; the murdering the very aged and helpless Mr. English in his own house, and the beating and finally cutting out the tongue of and then killing a *distracted man*, are sufficient proofs that they were *really Britons*.

They were conducted to the town by William Chandler, son of Joshua Chandler, late of this town, who with his family went off with the enemy in their retreat.

The enemy carried off between thirty and forty of the inhabitants of the town among whom was John Whiting, Esq., Judge of Probate, and Clerk of the County Court.

Names of the persons killed and wounded by the British Troops at New Haven, July 5th and 6th, 1779.

Killed.—John Hotchkiss, Caleb Hotchkiss, junr. Ezekiel Hotchkiss, Capt. John Gilbert, Michael Gilbert, John Kennedy, Joseph Dorman, Asa Todd, Samuel Woodin, Silas Woodin, Benj. English, Isaac Pardis, Jeduthan Thomson, Aaron Russell, a lad, Jacob Thorp, and Pomp, a negro, all of New Haven, Eldad Parker, Wallingford, — Bradley, Derby, Timothy Ludlenton, Guilford, John Baldwin, Gideon Goodrich, Branford, and one person, whose name is unknown.

Wounded.—Rev. Doct. Daggett, Nathan Beers, since dead of his wounds, David Austin, junr. Elizur Goodrich, junr. Joseph Bassett, Capt. Caleb Mix, Thomas Mix, Israel Woodin, and taken, John Austin, Abraham Pinto, Nathan Dummer, Jeremiah Austin, Edmund Smith, and Elisha Tuttle, (since dead of his wounds, whose tongue was cut out by the enemy,) all of New Haven, — Atwater, and a Negro, of Wallingford, and Benjamin Howd of Branford.

The following is the proclamation alluded to in the foregoing account.

By Commodore Sir George Collier, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in North America, and Major Gen. William Tryon, commanding his majesty's land forces on a separate expedition.

Address to the Inhabitants of Connecticut.

The ungenerous and wanton insurrection against the sovereignty of Great Britain, into which this colony has been deluded, by the artifices of designing men, for private purposes, might well justify in you, every fear which conscious guilt could form, respecting the intentions of the present armament.

Your towns, your property, yourselves lie within the grasp of the power whose forbearance you have ungenerously construed into fear; but whose lenity has persisted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the most unworthy imputation.

The existence of a single habitation on your defenceless coast, ought to be a subject of constant reproof to your ingratitude. Can the strength of your whole province cope with the force which might at any time be poured through every district in your country? You are conscious it cannot. Why then will you persist in a ruinous and ill judged resistance? We hoped that you would recover from the phrenzy which has distracted this unhappy country; and we believe the day to be near come, when the greater part of his continent will begin to blush at their delusion. You who lie so much in our power, afford that most striking monument of our mercy, and therefore ought to set the first example of returning to allegiance.

Reflect on what gratitude requires of you; if that is insufficient to move you, attend to your own interest; we offer you a refuge against the distress, which you universally acknowledge, broods with increasing and intolerable weight over all your country.

Leaving you to consult with each other upon this invitation; we do now declare that whosoever shall be found, and remain in peace, at his usual place of residence, shall be shielded from any insult, either to his person, or his property excepting such as bear offices, either civil or military, under your present usurped government, of whom it will be further required, that they shall give proofs of their penitence and voluntary submission; and they shall then partake of the like immunity.

Those whose folly and obstinacy may slight this favorable warning, must take notice, that they are not to expect a continuance of that lenity which their inveteracy would now render blamable.

Given on board his Majesty's ship Camilla on the Sound, July 4, 1779.
GEORGE COLLIER, WM. TRYON.

The following is from the London Gazette, of Oct. 6, 1779.

Whitehall, Oct. 6, 1779.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Tryon, to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, dated New York, July 20, 1779.

Having on the 3d instant, joined the troops assembled on board the transports at Whitestone, Sir George Collier got the fleet under way the

same evening; but the winds being light, we did not reach the harbor of New Haven until the fifth, in the morning.

The first division, consisting of the flank companies of the Guards, the Fuziliers, 54th regiment, and a detachment of the Yagers, with 4 field pieces, under the command of Brig. Gen. Garth, landed about 5 o'clock, (A. M.) a mile south of West Haven, and began their march, making a circuit of upwards of seven miles, to head a creek on the west side of the town.

The second division could not move till the return of the boats, but before noon I disembarked with the 23d, the Hessian, Landgrave, King's American Regiments, and 2 pieces of cannon, on the eastern side of the harbor, and instantly began the march of three miles, to the ferry from New Haven, East, towards Branford.

We took a field piece, which annoyed us on our landing, and possessed ourselves of the Rock Battery, of three guns, commanding the channel of the harbor, abandoned by the rebels on our approach. The armed vessels then entered and drew near the town.

Gen. Garth got into the town, but not without opposition, loss and fatigue, and reported to me at half past one, that he should begin the conflagration, which he thought it merited, as soon as he had secured the bridge between us, over Neck Creek.

The collection of the enemy in force, on advantageous ground, and with heavier cannon than his own, diverted the General from that passage, and the boats that were to take off the troops being not up, I went over to him, and the result of our conference was a resolution, that, with the first division, he should cover the north part of the town that night, while with the second, I should keep the heights above the Rock Fort. In the morning the first division embarked, at the south east part of the town, and crossing the ferry, joined us on East Haven side, excepting the 54th, which were sent on board their transports.

In the progress of the preceeding day, from West Haven, they were under a continual fire; but by the judicious conduct of the General, and the alertness of the troops, the rebels were every where repulsed. The next morning, as there was not a shot fired to molest the retreat, Gen. Garth changed his design, and destroyed only the public stores, some vessels and ordnance, excepting six field pieces, and an armed privateer, which were brought off.

The troops re-embarked at Rock Fort,* in the afternoon, with little molestation; and the fleet leaving the harbor that evening, anchored the morning of the 8th off the village of Fairfield. * * * *

The general effect of the printed address from Sir George Collier and myself, to the inhabitants, recommended by your Excellency, cannot be discovered till there are some further operations and descents upon their coasts. Many copies of it were left behind at New Haven, and at Fairfield. * * *

I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency a general return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on this expedition.

At New Haven, July 5.

Guards, 1 officer, 1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file wounded: 14 rank and file missing.

* Now Fort Hale.

7th, or Royal Fuziliers, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

23d, or Royal Welch Fuziliers, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file wounded.

54th Regiment of foot, 1 sergeant, 5 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file missing.

Landgrave regiment, 2 rank and file wounded.

Detachment of Yagers, 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

King's American Regiment, 1 officer killed; 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery, 1 driver wounded.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Guards, Adjutant Campbell, killed; Captain Parker wounded.

54th Regiment of foot, Captain Bickop, Lieut. Powell, wounded.

King's American Regiment, Ensign and Adjutant Watkins, killed.

WM. TRYON, M. G.



NORTH VIEW OF SAVIN ROCK,

In Orange, (formerly West Haven);—it was at this place that part of the British forces landed, when on their expedition against New Haven, in July, 1779.—It is now a place of resort to many, during the warm season of the year.

The following additional particulars, relative to the invasion of New Haven by the British Troops, was received from persons who were residents of the town at the time.

When information of the enemy's landing at West Haven, reached the town, and as their forces approached the place, persons of every age, and sex, were seen fleeing in all directions. A number of the inhabitants took refuge on the East Rock, where they remained until the enemy left New Haven. Many, however, chose to remain, hoping that by staying quietly in their habitations, they should be secure from the molestations of the enemy; but a large number of the more patriotic inhabitants, made instant preparations to harass the English as much as possible. Capt James Hill-house, with a small band of brave young men, some of whom were students of Yale College, advanced very near the Royal troops, while on parade ground near the West Haven Church; and when they commenced their march, fired on the advanced guards and drove them back to the main body, but owing to superior numbers, this little band was soon forced to retreat. The Rev. Dr. Daggett, at this time President of Yale College, was a warm friend to the American cause;—armed with a musket, he joined his fellow citizens and went out to oppose the enemy; he was wounded and taken prisoner near the West Bridge. Dr. Daggett, would in all probability have been murdered by the British, but for the interference of Chandler, their guide, who was formerly his pupil at the College. Whilst in their hands, the President was asked, whether if released, he would again take up arms against them?—to which he answered, "I rather believe I shall if I get an opportunity."

The British entered New Haven on the old Derby road through Hotchkissstown: a small body of men under Capt. Phineas Bradley with 2 small cannon made a stand to oppose their entrance on the top of the hill, the east side of Hotchkissstown Bridge, (formerly called 'Thompson's Bridge,') but their ammunition failing, they were obliged to retreat. The embankments thrown up on this occasion by the Americans are still visible. The enemy then continued their course towards New Haven and when at the West end of Chapel Street, placed a large loaded field piece, and fired it off down the street. Our informant, Mr. Amos Doolittle who was one of the party who resisted the enemy, at Hotchkissstown, states, that when obliged to leave there, his wife being sick,

he returned to his house which was near the College, and after throwing his gun and equipments under the bed awaited the coming of the enemy with anxiety. As soon as they arrived front of his house, an English lady, who resided with him stepped to the door, and addressing one of the officers, requested a guard for the house. The officer asked her with an oath, who she was; she informed him that she was an English woman and then had a son in his Majesty's service; upon which the officer addressing a Highlander, ordered him to guard the house, and not to allow the least injury to be done to its inmates. It was owing to the address of this lady, that Mr. D. was not carried to New York by the enemy; for some of the soldiers entering the house by the back door, and discovering the gun under the bed inquired the purpose of it. The lady with great presence of mind, answered that the law obliged every man to have a gun in his house, adding, that the owner of it was as strong a friend to *King George* as themselves. A store near his house, having been broken open by the soldiers, one of them advised Mr. D. to go and provide himself with whatever he wanted, adding, that he was perfectly welcome—but not wishing to take advantage of his neighbor's distress, the offer was of course declined.

It is mentioned in the preceding account that among the killed and wounded, were Mr. Beers, and Capt. Gilbert. The circumstances of their death are as follows:—

As the British entered the town, Capt. Parker a British officer, overtaking Capt. Gilbert ordered him to surrender; upon which Capt. G. turning round shot the officer and badly wounded him. He was immediately pursued, and in his endeavors to escape, passed the house of Mr. *Beers*, who then lived near the corner of York and Chapel St. This gentleman attracted by the noise near his house went to his front door to discover the cause, when in the hurry of the moment, he was shot by one of the British soldiers.—Capt. Gilbert, being wounded in the leg whilst endeavoring to escape, was soon overtaken by the enemy and immediately dispatched with their bayonets.

After the royal troops left the town, thousands of country people and militia, flocked in without any order: soon after they entered, a report having been circulated that the British army was surrounding the place, they fled for the country and their progress could be traced for miles by the immense clouds of dust which arose in all directions. It is

said, that some of the country people, were base enough to take advantage of the general confusion, and carried off goods to a large amount.

The following advertisements, notices, &c. are copied from the Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post Boy, published during the Revolutionary War.

New Haven, April 12th, 1775.

“ We are informed from the parish of East Haven, that last week, the women of that parish, in imitation of the generous and laudable example of the societies in the town of New Haven, presented the Rev. Mr. Street, of said parish, with upwards of one hundred and thirty run of well spun linen yarn; which was gratefully received by the family; and the generous guests, after some refreshment, and taking a few dishes of coffee, agreeable to the plan of the Continental Congress, to which that society unanimously and fixedly adheres, dispersed with a cheerfulness that bespoke that they could be well pleased without a sip from that baneful and exotic herb,* which ought not so much as to be once more named among the friends of American liberty.

I, A***** W****, having by my conduct for some time past, given great offence to my countrymen, do take this public occasion to acknowledge that my conduct has been such as justly to alarm the friends of this distressed and injured country,—in that I have ridiculed the doings of the Hon. Continental Congress; the Committees chosen in consequence of their resolution, and in not complying with their advice—also in speaking slightly of the money emitted by our Assembly, and their proceedings, and of the soldiery raised by them in defence of the Colony. My conduct herein I acknowledge to be imprudent and unjustifiable, and for which I am sincerely sorry, and do promise for the future, as far as I am able, to behave myself in such a manner as to give no offence to the community.

Dated at New Haven, 23d May, 1775.

A. W.

I, ABRAHAM HICKCOX, having by my conduct for some time past, given great offence to my countrymen, do take this public occasion to acknowledge that my conduct has been such as justly to alarm the friends of this distressed and injured country,—in that I have ridiculed the doings of the Hon. Continental Congress; the committees chosen in consequence of their resolutions; and in not complying with their advice. I confess that I have not only treated the Continental Congress with disrespect and abuse, but I have also greatly abused the General Assembly of this Colony, in saying that they spent their money for nothing, which appears by evidence, though I dont myself recollect it, and have also tryed to ridicule the soldiers which have been raised for the defence of the Colony, by asking the question, whether they intended to fight Gage with their feathers, and at the same time told them that they would go to fight New England Rum, more than any thing else;

* Tea.

and that the soldiers enlisted for no other motive, but to get the government's money, and to live a lazy life. I further have said that the full character of a Whig is a liar, or words to that effect, and that Gage is an honest man, with many other reflections upon the character and doings of those, who in this day of distress, stand forth for the defence of the liberties of this country. My conduct herein I acknowledge to be imprudent and unjustifiable, and for which I am sincerely sorry, and I do promise for the future, so far as I am able, to behave myself in such a manner as to give no offence to the community.

Dated New Haven, May 31st, 1775.

ABRAHAM HICKCOX.

Messrs. Printers.—Please to give the following lines a place in your next, and you will oblige your humble servant. Z.

Wednesday evening last, a number of ladies and gentlemen, belonging to this town, collected at a place called East Farms, where they had a needless entertainment, and made themselves extremely merry with a good glass of wine;—such entertainments and diversions can hardly be justified upon any occasion; but at such a day as this, when every thing around us has a threatening aspect, they ought to be discountenanced, and every good man should use his influence to suppress them. And are not such diversions and entertainments a violation of the eighth article of the Association of the Continental Congress? And is it not expected that the Committee of inspection will examine into such matters, and if they find any persons guilty of violating said Association, that they treat them according as the rules of it prescribe?

July 19th, 1775.

Messrs. Printers.—As an unhappy dispute has arisen between the *Students of Yale College* and *Abiathar Camp*, of New Haven, by the desire and ardent request of a number of gentlemen, we ask a place in your paper for the following particulars, that the impartial public may themselves judge of our proceedings.

Yale College, June, 1775.

Reports being current throughout College that the political principles of *Abiathar Camp*, (a member of College,) were unfriendly to the just liberties and privileges of America; it was thought proper to choose a Committee from his own class, to treat with said Camp, concerning said reports. The Committee unanimously chosen, met, and after his refusing a friendly invitation to appear before them, sent him the following letter.

Yale College, &c.

Sir.—As some very disagreeable reports have been spread through our class, concerning your political principles, we have thought best to appoint a Committee to examine the truth of them, and to make report whether they be true or not. We therefore, the said Committee, fond of conciliatory measures; (although you have been once, invited in a friendly manner, yet lest we should be thought to act rashly,) once more desire you would be so much a friend to yourself and us, as to favor us with your company at the aforesaid place to-morrow afternoon, and either clear up your character, or let us certainly know that you are a professed enemy to your much injured country. Your present behaviour gives us too much reason to believe that what we hear is but too

true, and unless you appear at the time and place appointed, to convince us to the contrary, we must take it for granted that those reports are real facts, and act upon them according to the best of our judgment. Consider us as your equals—as persons who have no desire to usurp authority over you, but as those who are determined to maintain (as much as in us lies,) our liberties and privileges, even if it be to the total neglect (as well of our dearest friends as) of you.

Signed, &c.

Said Camp returned in answer as follows.

New Haven, June 13th, 1775.

"To the Honorable and Respectable Gentlemen of the Committee, now residing in Yale College.

"May it please your Honors, ham—ham—ham.

"*Finis cumsistula popularum gig.*"

"A man without a head has no need of a wig."

Said Committee, after receiving the above insulting answer, and finding said Camp resolved to persist in his principles, thought fit to refer the whole matter to a Committee chosen from the several classes now residing in College, which met, and after choosing Solomon Porter, Chairman, and Benoni Upson, Secretary of said Committee, proceeded to pass a number of Resolves, the particulars of which we shall not insert. In general recommending a firm adherence to every particular mentioned in the Resolves of the Continental Association. Then proceeded to examine evidence relative to said Camp, which was as follows, given by persons of undoubted veracity.

That said Camp said he would by no means stand by the doings of the Congress; that all those who recommended the doings of the Congress, or justified the destroying of the tea at Boston, were a pack of — Rebels; and further, said Camp said, if he was at home, and the Liberty Party should rise against the Administration, he would fight on the Ministerial side till he had killed a number of the Rebels, (as he called them,) before they should kill him; and further said, if he was advertised by the Committee, or neglected by the College, he would treat them with ridicule.

Upon hearing the above evidence, the Committee unanimously agreed to advertise said Camp, as an enemy to his country, to withdraw all connections with him, and treat him with the utmost neglect. Pursuant to which agreement, we advertised said Camp, upon the Hall Door, and leave the public to justify or condemn our conduct.

Signed by order of the Committee,

BENONI UPSON, Secretary.

I, ABIATHAR CAMP, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven, in the Colony of Connecticut, do confess, although I well knew that it was the opinion of a number of inhabitants of said town, that vessels ought not to clear out under the *Restraining Act*, which opinion they had, for my satisfaction, expressed by a vote when I was present; and although I had assured that I would not clear out my vessel under said Restraining Act, did nevertheless afterwards cause my vessel to be cleared out agreeable to said Restraining Act; and did, after I knew that the Committee of Inspection had given it as their opinion that it was most advisable that vessels should not clear out under said Restraining Act,

send my vessel off to sea with such clearance; for which I am heartily sorry; and now publicly ask the forgiveness of all the friends of America, and hope that they will restore me to charity; and I do now most solemnly assure the public, though I own that I have by my said conduct given them too much reason to question my veracity, that I will strictly comply with the directions, and fully lend my utmost assistance to carry into execution all such measures as the Continental Congress have or may advise to.

ABIATHAR CAMP.

New Haven, Oct. 2d, 1775.

Voted,—That this Confession be published in Messrs. Greens' paper.

A true copy of the original,

Test, *John Lathrop,* | *Jacob Pinto,*
Israel Bishop, | *Isaac Bishop.*

BEACON.

The Town of *New Haven*, having this day erected a *Beacon* on Indian Hill, at East Haven, now Beacon Hill, about a mile and a half south-east of the town; and ordered us, their Committee, to give public notice thereof.—We now inform the public in general, and the neighboring towns in particular, that the Beacon will be fired on Monday evening next, the 20th instant, at six o'clock; all persons are then desired to look out for the Beacon, and take the bearings of it from their respective places of abode, that they may know where to look out for it, in case of an alarm, which will be announced by the firing of three cannon. If our enemy should attack us, and we be under the necessity of making use of this method to call in the assistance of our brethren, we request that all persons who come into the town, will take care to be well armed with a good musket, bayonet and cartridge box, well filled with cartridges* under their proper officers, and repair to the State House, where they will receive orders from Col. Fitch, what post to take.

The Ministers of the several parishes of this and the neighboring towns are requested to mention to their respective congregations the time when the Beacon will be fired.

PHINEAS BRADLEY, }
ISAAC DOOLITTLE, } Commissioners.
JAMES RICE, }

New Haven, 14th Nov. 1775.

FRANCIS VANDALE, *from Old France.*

Intends to open a Dancing School in this town, and also teach the French Language, on very reasonable terms; as he gave entire satisfaction to his Pupils of both sexes at Cambridge, Boston, and New Port, (Rhode Island,) in these necessary arts, he will quit himself of his duty in the same manner. He is a Protestant, and provided with good certificates. For further particulars, enquire at Mr. Gould Sherman's, where he lives, in New Haven.

Dec. 13th 1775.

* Those who are deficient in any respect, of being thus armed, are earnestly requested to exert themselves to be immediately furnished therewith.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the store of *Mr. James Lockwood*, near the College in New Haven, Four different views of the battles of Lexington, Concord, &c. on the 19th April, 1775.*

Plate I. The Battle at Lexington.

Plate II. A view of the town of Concord, with the Ministerial troops destroying the stores.

Plate III. The battle at the North bridge in Concord.

Plate IV. The south part of Lexington where the first detachment were joined by Lord Percy.

The above four Plates, are neatly engraven on Copper, from original paintings taken on the spot.

Price six shillings per set for the plain ones, of eight shillings coloured.
Dec. 13th, 1775.

New Haven, April 10.

In Committee Meeting, New Haven, March 7th, 1776.

A complaint being made against *William Glen*, Merchant, for a breach of the association, by buying Tea and selling it at an extortionous price, and also refusing paper currency therefor:—said Glen was cited to appear before the Committee, and make answer to the foregoing charge;—he appeared and plead not guilty,—wherefore the evidences against him were called in and sworn:—and on motion, voted that the evidence is sufficient to convict *William Glen* of buying and selling tea, contrary to the association,—and ordered that he be advertised accordingly, that no person hereafter have any dealing or intercourse with him.—Also *Freeman Huse, jun'r*, being complained of for buying and selling Tea, contrary to association, was cited to appear before the Committee—he neglecting to appear or make his defence, the evidences were called in and sworn:—On motion, voted that the evidence is sufficient to convict *Freeman Huse, jun'r*, of a breach of the association by buying and selling Tea,—and ordered that he be advertised accordingly, that no person have any further dealing or intercourse with him.

Signed per order of Committee, *JON'TH. FITCH*, Chairman.

A copy of the minutes, Test, *Peter Colt*, Clerk.

I William Glen, merchant, being advertised by the Committee of Inspection in this town, as a violater of the Continental Association for buying tea and selling it at an exorbitant price, confess myself guilty of the

* The above Prints were drawn by *Mr. Earl*, a portrait painter, and engraved by *Mr. Amos Doolittle*. *Mr. Earl* and *Mr. Doolittle* were both members of the Governor's Guard, who went on to Cambridge and the scene of action soon after it took place.—It is believed, that these prints are the *first* historical engravings ever executed in America. *Mr. Doolittle*, is living and still pursues the business of engraving in this place, and from him the above information is obtained; he also was in the engagement with the British troops at the time they entered New Haven.

same, for which I humbly ask their and the public's pardon, and promise for the future my conduct shall be such as shall give no occasion of offence, professing myself firm for the liberties of America. I desire the committee and the public to restore me to my wonted favour. I am with sincerity their most humble and obedient servant, WM. GLEN.

The confession of Wm. Glen being read, voted satisfactory, and ordered to be published. JON. FITCH, Chairman.

A true copy of the minutes, examined by

May 1st, 1776.

MARK LEAVENWORTH, Clerk, pro temp.

The intention of marriage was lately published between *Hiram Beecher* and *Hester Thomas*: As the Consent of their parents has not been obtained, all persons are cautioned against marrying them.

MOSES BEECHER.

The Subscribers having erected a *Powder Mill*, near this town, would hereby inform the Public, that they are ready to receive any quantity of Salt Petre for manufacturing into Powder.

ISAAC DOOLITTLE,
JEREMIAH ATWATER.

Who want to purchase a quantity of Sulphur, for which they will give a generous price.

July 10, 1776.

Mr. Printer, Sir, please to insert the following in your paper, and you will oblige your Humble servant the subscriber.

As it hath been reported by many persons, with a design to cast a slur on my Character, that I, *Elihu Smith*, a late prisoner in New York, have come off without any Parole in a very dishonorable way, which falsehood to correct, I published the following Parole.

I *Elihu Smith*, of the County of Litchfield, in the Province of Connecticut, hereby pledge my faith and word of honour to General Howe, that I will not bear arms, nor do or say any-thing contrary to the interests of his Majesty, or his Government; and that whenever required to do so, I shall repair to whatever place his Excellency or any other his Majesty's Commander in Chief in North America, shall judge expedient to order me, unless I should be regularly exchanged for some Person of equal rank. Given under my hand at New York, this 3d day of January, 1777.

Witness, *Jos. Loring*, *Tho. Wiley*.

ELIHU SMITH.

The above is a true copy of Ensign *Elihu Smith's* Parole, examined per

INCREASE MOSELY,
DANIEL SHERMAN.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

An Express having arrived in this town, on Monday Evening last, from *General Washington*, on his way to Providence, with Dispatches to Governor Cooke and General Spencer; and being in great want of a

horse to proceed, application was made to a Justice of Peace, for a Warrant to impress one, which he absolutely refused granting.

New Haven, 8th April, 1777.

N. B. The Printers are at liberty to mention the author's name whenever the Justice pleases to call upon them—Likewise the names of the persons, ready to testify to the above charge.

For the Connecticut Journal.

THE POLITICAL A, B, C.

Great A, stands for Asses in Administration,
 And B, for the blunders of the whole British nation;
 C, stands for Colonel of Charlotte's dragoons,
 Who now may employ himself in singing lampoons,
 And likewise for Courtiers, when cringing for pension,
 And D, for the Devil, to aid their invention.
 The E, stands for England, for virtue once fam'd,
 Till curst with a Prince, who all virtue disclaim'd.
 The F, stands for Fiddle-stick, Fleet and sir —,
 And G, stands for going, when e'er they depart.
 The H, stands for Hell, for Howe, and for Hessian,
 Who think to subdue us by sword and oppression.
 The I, stands for that Independence we claim;
 And J, stands for Justice, confirming the same.
 The K, stands for Knave, and in that high station,
 Has the honour to stand for one half of the nation.
 The L, stands for Lexington, where it is said
 Our first Proto-Martyrs, for Liberty bled.
 The M, for Majority, fraught with all evil,
 And N, for Lord North, that limb of the Devil.
 The O, is a cypher and so let be,
 Sage Grandmother P emblem of thee.
 To Passive Obedience the P, makes pretention,
 And likewise to Pole-axes, Placemen and Pension.
 The Q, stands for Quarrels and Questions of State,
 And Quack Politicians in endless debate.
 The R, stands for Rivington, Rascal likewise,
 Whose terrified Press is so famous for lies.
 The S, stands for Scalping, for Sword, and for Slave,
 And Savages sent out, to Slaughter the brave.
 The T, stands for Tyrant, Tryon and Tory,
 In a treple league for old Beelzebub's glory.
 The U, in our States for Union shall stand,
 While Tories and Traitors, are scourged from the Land.
 The V, is to Vanquish whole armies combining,
 It signifies much the same thing as Burgoyning.
 The W, stands for our brave Washington,
 And worlds, that rejoice for the honour he's won.
 The X, is a cross, and as such, may it teach us,
 That Crosses sometimes, and misfortunes may reach us.
 Now for Yankee-Doodle, the Y, claims dominion;
 While Z, stands for Zealous in any opinion.
 By Amper-ce-and, I nothing intend,
 But to show you my Queer Alphabet's bro't to an end.

Wednesday, May 6th, 1778.

New Haven, July 15th, 1778.

On Wednesday the 8th inst. the *Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D.* was inducted and inaugurated into the Presidency of Yale College, in this town.

The formalities of this installation were conducted in the following manner :—

At half after ten in the forenoon, the students were assembled into the Chapel, whence the procession was formed, consisting of the Undergraduates and Bachelors. At the tolling of the Bell, they moved forward to the President's House to receive and escort the Rev'd Corporation, and President Elect; by whom being joined, the Procession returned to the Chapel in the following Order.

The four classes of Undergraduates,
consisting of 116 students present,
Bachelors of Arts,
The Beadle and Butler,
carrying
The College Charter, Records, Key and Seal,
The Senior presiding Fellow,
One of the Hon. Council and the President Elect,
The Reverend Corporation,
The Professors of Divinity, and Natural Philosophy,
The Tutors,
The Reverend Ministers,
Master of Arts,
Respectable Gentlemen.

The Rev'd Eliphalet Williams, Senior and Presiding Fellow, began the solemnity with prayer; The Oath of Fidelity to this state was then administered to the President Elect, by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Esq. one of the Council of the State; which being done, the President Elect publicly gave his assent to the Ecclesiastical Constitution of this Government, and thereupon the Presiding Fellow delivered a Latin Oration well adapted to the occasion; in which he committed the Care, Instruction and Government of the College to the President Elect: and in the name, and by the authority of the Rev'd Corporation, constituted him, *President of Yale College in New Haven, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History*, and delivered to him the Charter, Records, Key and Seal of the College.—The President being seated in the chair, Sir *Dana*, one of the Senior Bachelors, addressed him in the Auditory in a beautiful Latin Oration, delivered in a graceful manner. Then the President arose and politely addressed the audience, in an elegant, learned, and animated Oration in Latin, upon the *Cyclopaedia*, or general system of universal literature; which for the beauty of classical diction, elevation of thought and importance to the cause of learning in general was worthy its author.—After which an anthem, the 122 Psalm set to music, was sung by the students; and the President closed the solemnity with a blessing.

The Rev'd Corporation, Officers of Institution, Ministers, and other respectable Gentlemen, after a short Recess in the Library, dined together in the College Hall; an Entertainment having been provided for the occasion.

Messi. Printers—By inserting the following in your next Paper, you'll oblige one of your constant readers. A. B.

New Haven, Jan. 30, 1778.

Last evening, a number of persons in this town, presented a very short Dialogue, with a short Farce, to a very large number of spectators; who paid the very reasonable price of *one dollar* each for their seats. Considering the serious state of our public affairs, the absolute necessity of industry, and frugality among all ranks of people; and more especially among common tradesmen, mechanicks, &c. (who almost invariably have the vanity of aping their superiors in every fashionable extravagance,) I conceive an entertainment of this kind very improper, both on account of the expence, and the time taking up in preparation for attendance at the exhibition. And as the Hon. Continental Congress have strongly enjoined on all the good people of the United States, to abstain from all expensive diversions, such as Theatrical Entertainments, Gaming, &c., I believe no good Whig, who duly considers the respect due to that venerable body, (were there no other objection,) can approve of this transaction. I am far from supposing the persons concerned had any criminal design; but believe they engaged without deliberating on the consequences that naturally attend a performance of this kind, at the present day; but if the sentiments here held forth are just, I presume they will be kindly received, and any thing of this sort not attempted hereafter.

New Haven, May 6, 1778.

Monday last came to town, Major General *Benedict Arnold*;—he was met on the road by several Continental and Militia Officers, the Cadet Company, and a number of respectable Inhabitants, from this place, to testify their esteem for one who has by his bravery, rendered his country many important services. On his arrival in town, he was saluted by a discharge of thirteen cannon.

ALL Gentlemen *Volunteers* who are desirous of making their fortunes in eight weeks time, are hereby informed, that the fine new Privateer, called the *New Broome*, mounting sixteen sixes and four pounders, besides swivels, *Isreal Bishop* commander, is now completely fitted for an eight weeks cruize near Sandy-Hook and in the Sound, where she will be under the protection of his Most Christian Majesty's fleet, and will have his best chance that there has been this war of taking prizes; she only waits for a few more men and then will immediately sail on her cruize. All those who are desirous of entering for the cruize are requested to apply soon on board said brig now laying in Connecticut river, or on board her in New London harbour, where she will be on the first day of August.

Wethersfield, July 25, 1778.

The Privateer *New Broom*, from Conn. River, commanded by *Isreal Bishop*, of this town, is taken and carried into New York. We are told, that several of her crew were prisoners on board the Somerset man of war, lately stranded on Cape-Cod.

New Haven, November 18th, 1778.

The students of Yale College are hereby notified, that the present winter vacation is extended a fortnight from the 4th of next month. As this is occasioned by the difficulty which the Steward finds in procuring flour or bread, it is earnestly requested of the parents, that they would assist in furnishing the necessary supplies.

Yale College, Jan. 29th, 1779.

EZRA STILES, President.

Wanted to purchase immediately,

Two Negro or Mulato Boys, or men from 14 to 24 years of age. Also wanted a second hand *Sulkey*. Inquire of the Printers.

New Haven, May 9, 1779.

New Haven, August 18th, 1779.

Yesterday a Cartel Ship sailed from this port with a number of prisoners to be exchanged for those who were taken by the enemy from this town, and by them considered as prisoners of war.

Sept. 22d.

Last Monday passed through this town, several disaffected persons under guard, who lived near our lines and those of the enemy. They were taken up a few days since, being charged with collecting cattle, sheep, &c. for the enemy.

We the subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the honorable Court of Probate, for the district of Connecticut, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estates of *Abiathar Camp* and *Amos Bottsford*; late residents of New Haven in the state of Connecticut, but now with the enemies of the United States, give notice that we shall meet at the Dwelling House of Samuel Bishop, in said New Haven, on the last Monday of November, and the last Mondays of the five following months, two o'clock afternoon, for the business of our appointment.

*Samuel Bishop,
Thomas Howell,
Timothy Jones, jun'r.*

New Haven, Nov. 18, 1779.

N. B.—Col. Jonathan Fitch of New Haven is appointed Administrator on said estates.

The STEWARD of Yale College, wants to purchase a quantity of Butter and Cheese, for which he will pay the best Kind of Rock salt, Molasses, Continental or state's money, or part in hard money.

November 2d, 1780.

Thursday night last, a small schooner, belonging to this place, having on board a valuable cargo, was taken from the long-wharf, and carried to the enemy.

November 16, 1780.

New Haven, June 28, 1781.

Yesterday passed through this town on their way to join the American army, the Duke Laeuzon with his Legion, consisting of about 600. The strictest order and discipline was observed among them.

New Haven, Sept. 6, 1781.

On Friday morning last, between one and two o'clock, three of the enemy's vessels, a brig of 16 guns, and two armed sloops, came off to West Haven, and landed 150 men, who having secured the centinels and guard, eleven in all, they surrounded several houses, where they fixed guard in such a manner, that not the least alarm was given, nor was the invasion generally known in the parish, (though compact) 'til near sunrise; all which time the enemy were collecting cattle, horses and other plunder. Some families knew nothing of the affair, nor missed their cows, 'til they went to milk them. The alarm was not given in town 'til too late to afford any assistance, the enemy having effected their designs, and got on board the vessels. They took off four of the inhabitants, besides the above, and about 30 head of cattle and horses.

New Haven, Nov. 8, 1781.

There has been public rejoicings in this and the neighbouring towns, on account of the signal and important victory obtained by his Excellency General Washington, over General Earl Cornwallis. In this town on Monday last, a numerous assembly convened at the Brick Meeting-House, where the audience were highly entertained with an animating, pathetic and ingenious oration, delivered by one of the Tutors of the College, and a triumphant Hymn sung by the Students;—the Clergy, and a number of other gentleman dined in the State-House;—in the evening, the State-House, College, and all the Houses round the Market-Place, were beautifully illuminated:—The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity, good nature, festivity and joy.

We the subscribers being (by the Court of Probate for the District of New Haven, Conn.) appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several Creditors of *Benedict Arnold*, late of New Haven, in New Haven County, now joined with the enemies of the United States of America, whose estate hath been in due form of law confiscated, give notice to all concerned, that we shall attend to the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of Pierpont Edwards, Esq. in said New Haven, on the second Monday of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the second Monday of January next, at the same time of day; and on the third Monday of February next, also at the same time of day.

ISAAC JONES,
MICHAEL TODD, } Commissioners.

New Haven, November 29, 1781.

All persons that were indebted to said Arnold at the time he joined said enemies, are requested by the Subscriber, who is, by said Court of Probate, appointed Administrator on said Arnold's estate, that was the

Property of said Arnold at the time he joined as aforesaid, are requested to deliver the same to the subscriber, or account with him therefor.

PIERPONT EDWARDS.

New Haven, Nov. 29, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Subscriber's in Goshen, a young, lusty, and very likely *Negro Wench*, that can cook, wash, and spin either flax or wool.

July 27, 1780.

HUGH HUGHES.

To be sold a *Mulatto Slave*, about 21 years old, is healthy, strong and active; well acquainted with all kinds of farming business, and can work at the Shoe-Maker's trade. For further particulars, enquire of *Edward Barker*, of Branford, or the Printers hereof.

November 25, 1778.

Any Gentleman, Farmers, or others, that have any juice extracted from Corn-Stalks, which they are desirous of having distilled into Rum; are hereby notified, that the subscribers, Distillers in the Town of New Haven, will distill the same on shares, or otherwise, as they can agree. And those who please to favour them with their employ, may depend on having the strictest justice done them, and their liquor distilled to the fullest proof. Or any person that would rather dispose of said juice of Corn Stalks, on delivering it at the Distillery, will receive the Market Price; and every favour will be most gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's very obedient servants,

JACOBS & ISRAEL.

September 24, 1777.

N. B.—Private families may have Cider distilled for their own use by Jacobs & Israel.

CASH given for Walnuts and Chesnuts at the *College Buttery*.
November 15, 1781.

In the Connecticut Journal, from which the foregoing advertisements and notices are taken, we find the following notice.

* * We are very sorry that we cannot procure a sufficiency of paper to publish a whole sheet;—but as there is now a paper-mill erecting in this town, we expect after a few weeks, to be supplied with such a quantity as to publish the Journal regularly on a uniform sized paper, and to be able to make ample amends for past deficiencies.

July 3, 1776.

The average size of this paper was fourteen inches long, and sixteen wide; occasionally there was a supplement, which varied from six to eight inches square. It contained three columns to a side, and was printed by *Thomas and Samuel Green*, near the College.

The following is an account of the manner in which the news of peace between the United States and Great Britain, at the close of the Revolutionary War, was celebrated in New Haven.

New Haven, May 1st, 1783.

Thursday last was observed as a day of festivity and rejoicing in this town, on receipt of indubitable testimony of the most important, grand and ever memorable event—the total cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and these United States, and the full acknowledgment of their sovereignty and independence. Accordingly, the day, with the rising sun, was ushered in by the discharge of thirteen cannon, paraded on the Green for that purpose, under elegant silk colours, with the Coat of Arms of the United States most ingeniously represented thereon, which was generously contributed upon the occasion by the ladies of the town. At 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the inhabitants met in the brick Meeting-House for divine service; where were convened a very crowded assembly: the service was opened with an anthem, then a very pertinent prayer, togeth'our with thanksgiving, was made by the Rev. Dr. Stiles, President of Yale College; after was sung some lines purposely composed for the occasion, by the singers of all the congregations in consort: Then followed a very ingenious Oration, spoken by Mr. Elizur Goodrich, one of the Tutors of the College; after which a very liberal collection was made for the poor of the town, to elevate their hearts for rejoicing. The service concluded with an anthem.

A number of respectable gentlemen of the town dined togeth'our at the Coffee-House: after dinner several patriotic toasts were drank.

At 3 o'clock were discharged thirteen cannon—at 4 twenty one ditto—at 5 seven ditto—at 6 thirteen ditto—at 7 were displayed the fire-works, with rockets, serpents, &c.—at nine o'clock, a bon-fire on the green concluded the diversions of the day. The whole affair was conducted with a decorum and decency uncommon for such occasions, without any unfortunate accident; a most pacific disposition and heart felt joy was universally conspicuous and most emphatically expressed by the features of every countenance.

In 1784, New Haven, together with Middletown, New London and Norwich, were constituted cities by the Legislature.

New Haven, October 15th.

At a City Meeting of the City of New Haven, holden on the 22d day of Sept. 1784,

Voted, That the streets in the city of New Haven, be named as follows, viz.

The street from Capt. Samuel Munson's corner, to Thomas Howell Esq's shop, *State Street*.

The street from Cooper's corner, to Captain Robert Brown's corner, *Church Street*.

The street from Dixwell's corner, to Dunbar's corner, *College Street*.

The street from Tench's corner, to Andrus's corner, *York Street*.

The street from Capt. Samuel Munson's corner to Tench's corner, *Grove Street*.

The street from Bishop's corner to Darling's corner, *Elm Street*.

The street from Rhode's corner, to Mr. Isaac Doolittle's corner, *Chapel Street*.

The street from Andrus's corner, to Thomas Howell, Esq's, shop, *George Street*.

The street from John Whiting, Esq's corner to the head of the Long Wharf, *Fleet Street*.

The street from captain Thomas Rice to Ferry Point, *Water Street*.

The street from colonel Leverett Hubbard's corner to captain Trowbridge's corner, *Meadow Street*.

The street from Mr. Hezekiah Sabin's to Douglas's house, *Union Street*.

The street from the Rope Walk, to Storer's Ship Yard, *Olive Street*.

The street from Major William Munson's to Capt. Solomon Phipps's *Fair Street*.

The street from Grove street, across the squares, a little west of Pierpont Edwards Esq's. house, over into George street, *Orange street*.

The street across the middle squares, in from off the Court House, and the other Public Buildings, *Temple street*.

The street between the dwelling houses where Mr. Timothy Jones, deceased, dwelt, and where Mr. David Austin, Jun. now lives, up through the squares to the Green, and across the opposite square, near the new Goal, *Court street*.

The street across the upper squares, from Grove street, to George street, which runs between the Dwelling House and store of Henry Daggett, Esq. *High Street*.

The street from Mr. Joseph Howell's, across the squares, between the old and new houses of Mr. Joel Atwater, *Crown street*.

The street from Mr. Ebenezer Townsend's corner, to Capt. Moses Ventre's house, *Cherry street*.

The street or ways from Mr. Josiah Burr's house, out on Mount Carmel, and Amity roads, *Broad Way*.

Test, TIMOTHY JONES, Clerk.

New Haven, June 1, 1785.

The General Assembly, at their present session, have incorporated the Parish of East Haven into a Township, by the name of *East Haven*, with the privilege of being represented in the General Assembly by one Member.

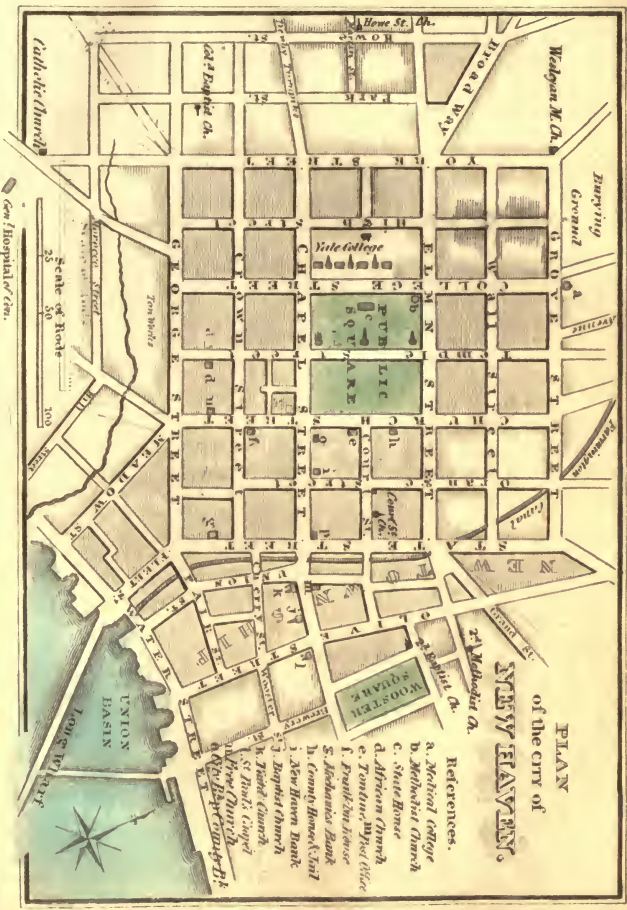
April 13th, 1785, the "Connecticut Silk Society" was established by a number of the principal inhabitants of New Haven, which had for its object the "culture and manufacture of Silk throughout the State of Connecticut." A large number of Mulberry trees for this purpose were planted on the outskirts of the city, many of which are still remaining.

PLAN of the CITY of **STEELEAVEN**

21 Melodist A.

References.

- a. Medical College
- b. Methodist Church
- c. State House
- d. African Church
- e. Tenting, West Office
- f. Publican House
- g. Mechanics Bank
- h. County House (Hotel)
- i. New Brown Bank
- j. Baptist Church
- k. United Church
- l. St Paul's Chapel
- m. Free Church
- n. New Baptist Church
- o. Baptist Church
- p. Catholic Church



Genl Hospital of City.



On Wednesday, the 21st. (Jan. 1795,) entered into the Connubial circle, Mr. John Elliot, late an instructor of youth in the City of New Haven, with Mrs. Sarah Harlow, of Branford.

Whereas, at the present period, we the subscribers find ourselves under an indispensable necessity to desire, and do hereby forbid all persons whatever, trusting or trading with any one, (not excepting Mr. John Elliot, who published his "entrance into the connubial circle," in the Connecticut Journal, No. 1422,) wherever our particular interest is concerned, whether joint or separate, without our special order, for we will pay no debts otherwise contracted, after this date, nor any other previous, that ourselves did not contract.

MARTHA BAKER,
S. HARLOW, alias ELLIOT.

Branford, Jan. 31, 1795.

Whereas, Mrs. Sarah Elliot, whom I charitably think to be no faint portrait of *Mary Magdalene*, has undertaken to publish my name in the last paper, where she dropt her delicate pen, there I beg leave to take it up, and in my turn to add,

2dly. That I hereby forewarn all persons from paying her any bonds, obligations, or book debts, and from trusting her to the complete value of *one farthing*, which from this date, I will not pay; and although the offenders in the premises may not be in the *connubial*, yet they will soon find themselves in the *legal circle*.

Witness my hand, at North Branford, this 23d Feb. 1795.

JOHN ELLIOT.

The *Roman Catholics* of Connecticut are informed that a Priest is now in New Haven, where he will reside for some time.—Those who wish to make use of his ministry, will find him by enquiring at Mr. Azel Kimberly's, Chapel Street.

New Haven, Jan. 28, 1796.

The Printers of this State are desired to insert this advertisement.

Les François sont avertis qu'il y a un Prêtre Catholique en ville.—On le demandera chez Monsieur Kimberly, Rue de la Chapelle, New Haven.

The following account of the most destructive fire which ever occurred in New Haven, is copied from the Columbian Register, of Oct. 28, 1820.

"On Thursday night the 26th inst. at about 12 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. The fire originated near the head of Long Wharf, in a wooden building owned by Mr. Isaac Townsend, the lower part of which formed two Grocery stores, occupied by Mr. Charles Leek, and Mr. Eli Humiston, and in one of the chambers was the Counting Room of Hinman, Burritt & Co. who had a Lumber Yard adjoining the building. The fire was not discovered till the flames were bursting out of the windows and roof. Although every exertion was made to get it under, yet such was the quantity of lumber and other combustibles in the vicinity, that the destructive element was caught and communicated to the adjacent buildings, almost with the rapidity of

lightning. The fire was arrested in its progress north by the fire proof brick store of J. N. Clark, & Co. This building from the intensity of the heat without, was frequently on fire within, but by great exertions the building, with its valuable contents were preserved from destruction; the rafters now appear to have been burnt to a coal.—But for the saving of this store, a considerable number of valuable buildings on the north must have been destroyed.

Unfortunately the tide was out, and whilst the flames were making progress south, the very scanty supply of water for the two Engines in that direction, could only be obtained from the pumps at the head of the wharf. It was difficult to preserve the line, which was necessarily so near the fire, that the people were literally scorched; the wind, though light, was N. W. favoring the progress of the fire down the wharf, and driving the flames across the line, whilst the burning materials were falling in every direction. At this time, the store of E. & J. Shipman, in which was the Marine Insurance Office, and the store of Mr. Abraham Heaton, partly occupied by him as a counting room, and by Mr. J. Darrow, as a Grocery, were on fire, and the heat became so insufferable that the line broke, and formed on the line below, where the tide began to favor them; the flames soon cut off all communication with those above. The fire had still to pass the store of S. Collis & Co. the store of Thomas Ward, occupied by S. Jackson, and the store occupied by E. Beecher & Co. before it should reach the large brick store of R. & E. Hotchkiss. With this building it was hoped to make a stand against the fire. When the flames reached the large quantities of lumber in the yard of R. & E. Hotchkiss, every effort to save their store proved unavailing. Little remained to be done besides saving property; great quantities of Rum and Molasses were rolled out, and other articles carried across the bridge below out of danger. The fire advanced and destroyed two wooden stores of R. & E. Hotchkiss, in one of which the Ocean Insurance Office was kept, by Truman Woodward,—three stores occupied by Prescott and Sherman,—Kidston & Fenn's store and lumber yard—store of Henry Trowbridge,—two stores of Hotchkiss & Harrison, in one of which was the Sail Loft of Mr. John Hempstead, and lastly the long range of ten stores,* owned and occupied by Atwater & Daggett, Tho's Ward, Samuel Langdon, Prescott & Sherman, Bush & Beach, &c. a building at the end of this range, owned by Capt. Goff Phipps, and occupied by J. Graham, as a Grocery, was pulled down, and the progress of the fire arrested about half past 4 o'clock in the morning. The wharf is now stripped of buildings, except one brick, two stone, and four wooden stores, below where this fire has wasted—the two stone buildings out of this number were also erected in place of two wooden stores belonging to J. Forbes & Son, burnt about two years ago.

* These buildings were erected by the Rev. David Austin. It is said by some that he built them for the purpose of accommodating the *Jews*, whom, he was persuaded, would come to his native city. About the year 1800, Mr. Austin was sanguine in his belief that the *Millennium* was at hand. It is said that in a public discourse he remarked, "that before the leaves fell from the trees, his prediction would be verified." Mr. Austin was distinguished for his efforts and sacrifices in promoting objects of public utility.—The elm trees which now adorn our public square, and its vicinity, were set out by him and the Hon. James Hillhouse. New Haven owes much to these two public spirited individuals.

About twenty six stores and warehouses, many of them filled with West India produce, are reduced to ashes. Besides these, there were several large storage buildings in rear of the stores which were also destroyed.

New brig Hannah, on the west side of the wharf, unable to move on account of the tide, was in great danger, and it was by the most daring exertions that she was saved,—her masts and rigging were cut away. A sloop on the east side of the wharf caught fire, and her mast was destroyed.

Several of the sufferers have saved little besides their books and papers. The buildings were so generally filled with rum, tar, and other combustible materials, and the yards many of them so blocked up by dry lumber, that the flames baffled every effort to subdue them. New Haven was never visited by such a dreadful calamity before. It is fortunate, however, that no individual was seriously injured during the fire. The principal sufferers are,—Messrs. Prescott & Sherman, Thomas & Henry Ward, R. & E. Hotchkiss, Kidston & Fenn, Truman Woodward, Atwater & Daggett, E. & J. Shipman, Hinman & Burritt, Solomon Collis, Abraham Heaton, Eli Beecher & Co. Henry Trowbridge.

Indeed there are few of our merchants engaged in commerce, who have not suffered more or less by this disastrous conflagration.

The loss is differently estimated at from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

The following is an account of General La Fayette's visit to New Haven, 21st of August, 1824.

On Tuesday, the 17th of August, news was received of the General's arrival at New York. This joyful intelligence, was announced here by ringing all the bells, and a discharge of 24 guns.

A delegation was immediately sent on to New York, to invite the General to visit New Haven, which invitation he accepted. He was expected in this city on the night of the 20th, in consequence of which the whole city was illuminated, and a large and splendid transparency, with the words "*Welcome La Fayette,*" legible at a great distance, appeared aloft, in front of Morse's Hotel, Church Street, with American and French flags waving around it. Smaller transparencies, with the same words, were seen over the doors of many houses. The shops were full of people, old and young, ladies and gentlemen, enquiring for the General. Owing to numerous detentions on the way, he did not reach the city, until 10 o'clock next day, when his arrival was announced by the discharge of 24 cannon, and a procession formed, by which the General was conducted to the room of the Court of the Common Council, and an address presented to the General, by the Mayor.

The General was presented to the Governor, those officers of the Revolution who were in New Haven, the civil and military authorities, the Faculty of Yale College, the Clergy, and hundreds of the citizens, and as they were presented, the General took them each by the hand.

The troops were paraded in front of the Hotel, and fired a salute. They then marched by in review, followed by a train of three hundred Students of the College, two and two, with the badges of their several societies. He addressed them to the following effect.

He thanked them for the very kind reception they gave him. He had passed through the town in 1778. He was now most agreeably sur-

prised at the great improvements since made. To see such very fine troops had given him a particular pleasure ; but above all he should always have the profoundest sense of the cordial welcome given him here. Pressing his hand on his breast, he said he was delighted with the manner of his reception by every kind of person.

At 11 o'clock, the General, with his suite, sat down to breakfast with the Common Council. Among the guests, were His Excellency, Gov. Wolcott, and all the authorities, civil and military, the Rev. Clergy, the Faculty of the College, the New York Committee, and the surviving officers of the Revolution. At the same time refreshments were furnished to the Military.

While at Breakfast, the rooms just left by the gentlemen, were immediately occupied by the ladies, more than three hundred of whom, with their children, had the pleasure of a particular introduction to the General.

At 12 o'clock, the General passed to the Green, and reviewed the troops, consisting of the Horse Guards, commanded by Major Huggins, a squadron of Cavalry, by Adjutant Harrison, the Foot Guards, by Lieut. Boardman, the Artillery, by Lieut. Redfield, the Iron Greys, by Lieut. Nicholl, and a Battalion of Infantry, by Capt. Bills, the whole under Major Grannis. The General walked down the whole line, shaking hands with the officers, and bowing to the men, making appropriate remarks on the troops; and he observed that such an improvement in the appearance of the troops he had not expected.

Standing in the door of Mr. Nathan Smith, in whose house he was introduced to the family, he received the marching salute of the troops, and whilst waiting for the barouche volunteered by Mr. Street, he was introduced to the house of David C. Deforest, Esq. where after partaking of some refreshments, he stepped into the carriage, and riding to the south gate of the College Yard, was there received by the President at the head of the Faculty, who conducted him through a double line of Students, to the Lyceum, visiting the Cabinet and Library.

Passing through Chapel and York streets, to the new Burying Ground he stopped a moment to view it. He was pointed to the graves of Humphreys, the Aid of Washington,—of Dwight the Chaplain of Parsons, whom he remembered in the war of the revolution. He then proceeded to the house of Professor Silliman; here he made a short visit to Mrs. Silliman's mother, Mrs. Trumbull, the widow of the late Gov. Trumbull who was in the family of Washington through most of the Revolutionary War.

Returning, the Students again met him, at the bottom of Hillhouse Avenue, and entered Temple street, passing the graves of Whalley, Dixwell and Goffe, he again entered the Hotel.

In a few minutes, it being past two o'clock, he ascended the carriage to depart. The citizens again repeated their acclamations. A squadron of Horse led the way, and a long train of coaches, and mounted citizens followed. Fifteen guns announced his departure. The city authorities accompanied him to the East Haven Green, and then took leave. He expressed his thanks in a very touching manner for the kind reception he had met with from the New Haven citizens.

Note.—The New York Corporation had resolved to deliver the General in Boston, free of expense, and had paid to New Haven,; but the New Haven Committee insisted on taking him out of their hands, and furnished horses and carriages, and provided for all expenses as far as New London.

The following account of the Canal, &c. was furnished by a gentleman who was one of the first projectors of the Canal, and who is well acquainted with its origin and progress.

In 1819, a Newspaper discussion commenced in the several journals published in New Haven, urging the great importance to this city, and to the country within the sphere of its influence, of a canal extending to the north line of the state, with a view to its ultimate extension to the Connecticut River, at Northampton.

This discussion kept the subject before the public until a company was incorporated, and a charter, with liberal provisions obtained, for its execution through Connecticut, a distance of 58 miles. This was in 1822. A general survey of the proposed route had been previously made by Benj. Wright, Esq. Chief Engineer on the Erie Canal, attended by Mr. Andrew A. Bartow, Assistant Engineer on the same. In 1823, the Legislature, (upon application of the Company,) passed a supplementary act, exempting the Stock from taxation forever, saving when its clear income should exceed six per cent; of which *excess*, one sixth part is payable into the State Treasury. In 1823, a company was incorporated in Massachusetts for continuing the Canal from the north line of this state, to its conjunction with the Connecticut River at Northampton. The Charter is generally liberal. Our Canal passing through the flourishing and nearly central village of Farmington, was for brevity sake, chartered under the name of the Farmington Canal. Its continuation in Massachusetts, bears the name of the Hampshire and Hampden Canal, intersecting these two counties. In 1823, a minute scientific survey was taken of the entire route from New Haven to Southwick, (Mass.) and staked out for excavation, &c. Judge Wright made the estimated cost to be four hundred and seven thousand dollars. But the subject of canalling was new in Connecticut, and the stock but partially taken. Under these circumstances, a memorial was presented to the Legislature in May, 1824, setting forth the difficulty of procuring a sufficient direct subscription to the stock, and petitioning that a Bank might be chartered with a capital of \$500,000, endowed with high and exclusive privileges, provided that not less than one, nor more than two hundred thousand dollars of its capital should be liable for subscription to the canal stock. In all other respects, the bank is entirely distinct, and subject to no interference whatever from the canal corporation. The petition was granted, and the "Mechanics' Bank" incorporated, with an existence having no limitation, and its stock being forever exempted from taxation. It also enjoys other peculiar privileges.

Adequate funds for making the canal through this state were now supposed to be secured; and the ensuing 4th of July was appointed to break ground, *pro forma*, at the head of Southwick Ponds; being the dividing line between the two states, and the highest summit between tide water and Northampton. On that day, several hundred citizens, (Gov. Wolcott among the number,) assembled from distant places at Granby, there formed a cavalcade of almost every description of vehicle, and on horse, to the scene of action, about three miles distant.

Arrived at the ground, an address was made to the concourse of citizens by Jonathan Lyman, Esq. of Northampton. This address was an elegant, animated effusion, springing spontaneously from the glowing patriotism, the cultivated intellect, and gifted genius of its lamented au-

thor.* The orator having finished, a sinewy, robust citizen of New Haven took spade in hand, and placed himself on the spot designated as the line dividing the two states. At a signal from the canal commissioners, he broke ground, and—doubly nerved with zeal and energy—soon broke the spade.

Must we believe that this was ominous of the future grievously slow and broken progress of the embryo canal? Another spade was handed him, which sustained the shock of our vigorous Hercules. These ceremonies performed, the pageant returned in procession to Granby. Here an arched bower, formed of cedar branches closely interwoven, was erected on a spacious area of level grass ground, admirably adapted to a sultry day. The space and tables were sufficient for several hundred, and amply supplied with substantial good cheer for that number of guests. Soon after dinner, and the toasts, those persons residing at a distance were seen dispersing towards their respective homes. The day had passed off with great hilarity, zeal, and good feelings; and nothing had occurred to mar the animating scene—saving and excepting the ominous broken spade.

But the most amusing and *unique* appendage to those interesting days is yet to be described.—Captain George Rowland, ever among the foremost in promoting objects of public utility, had procured a ship's long-boat, skillfully equipped it for a voyage, mounted it on wheels, provided it with an awning to protect the passengers from rain and sun, and hoisting the national flag at the stern, took his land tack bearings for the port of Southwick. The ship and passengers easily maintained an equal speed with those gentlemen who travelled in ordinary land conveyances, being drawn by an adequate strength of team. This novel mode of *land sailing* nearly one hundred and twenty miles (out and in) produced numerous exhibitions of grotesque wonderment, from the surprised staring residents on the road. The commander, passengers, ship and team, all returned without accident to their port of departure.

The Canal, instead of stretching across the state in two years—which it might have done as easily as in twenty—has “dragged its slow length along” through about five. The estimate of costs (58 miles) calculated by the most experienced canal engineer in the country, amounted to little more than \$400,000: the actual cost exceeds \$650,000! Cruel to the stockholders has been this “hope long deferred,” and cruel this lavish expenditure.

During the past year, the canal was extended to the fine village of Westfield, in Massachusetts, seventy miles from New Haven; and will probably reach the Connecticut valley in course of the ensuing year. When completed to this point of destination, the transit upon it must be immense, and the Stockholders' income sufficient to satisfy all reasonable desires. To New Haven it will be a source of permanent prosperity: and both the present and unborn generations will bless the spirited few who accomplished for them a work of so great, so very great and durable utility.

* Mr. Lyman was then deep in the consumption, and survived but a short period after this event.

The following communication is from a gentleman who has long been a resident of this city, and who is well acquainted with the localities, &c. which he describes.—The compiler of this work would state, that he does not consider himself as competent to decide upon the merits of the proposed undertaking, but it is thought to be a subject well worthy the attention of the citizens of this place.

It is known to all our citizens, who have long been residents, that the harbor on both sides the Long Wharf has been steadily filling up with a species of vegetable mud; and that within the memory of middle aged men, this mud has so encroached upon the water, that formerly vessels of considerable burthen floated with their cargoes, where flourishing crops of sea grass are now shooting forth in their places. This formidable evil, which has threatened to reduce the landing ground for shipping to the extreme end of the wharf, and the Harbor Bridge, and which if suffered to accumulate for forty years longer as it has done for forty years past, would have made the entire harbor, north west of the channel, a compact body of marshy grass, is now under partial recovery. The Canal, discharging its water into the spacious basin beginning at the head of the wharf, and from that basin again through two distant outlets, will keep in subjection, and annually reduce the mud, in the eastern section of the harbor. But for the section west of the wharf, no remedy is yet provided. A most efficient one, however, will, I am persuaded, be in operation there also, within a few years. Nor will its benefits be limited to the removal of this vegetable nuisance. It will open a far greater depth of water, and force of current in the channel, than was ever before known, since our harbor received around it the imprint of civilized footsteps. I proceed to show how this is to be accomplished.

It is now something more than ten years, since the author of this article was rather accidentally led to reflect on the extent and growth of the flats, and of their encroachment upon navigable water, even within the period of his own memory. The canal project was then ripening into favor; he felt persuaded it would prevail; and that when carried through the city, every prominent motive would range its course along the creek grounds, and discharge its waters into a basin commencing at the head, and on the eastern side of the wharf. This being since effected, that section of the harbor is secure. And now or the western section. For this there is only one recourse. But happily that one is practicable at moderate cost, whilst nothing more effective can be desired. Let a channel be cut from the West River, (beginning perhaps immediately north of the Derby Turnpike causeway,) and stretching by the easiest course, to or near the western end of George street, and thence along the low grounds in rear of George and Meadow streets, to the dyke that touches the harbor's north-west angle.

From this point some slight embankment* must be carried to another point near the head of the wharf, and thence continued down the wharf as far as may be found expedient; reserving sufficient width, between this work and wharf, for two vessels to pass abreast. All being prepared, the river is gradually let in, and when arrived at the harbor, will be guided by the embankment to the wharf; thence down the wharf until its rapid current unites with those of East River, Mill River, and the Canal. These four streams combined will now sweep forcibly through the channel, cutting away every obstruction, and bearing off at every ebb tide, the sand and mud so long encumbering its course. The channel will rapidly become deeper, and much of the beach point be removed, and the entrance there sufficiently widened as well as deepened.

But those who may superficially compute that the force of those now united currents is the only valuable acquisition of power, will leave out of view nearly one half of that power. Let such bear in mind, that the West River, by its present channel, enters from the north, strikes direct upon the beach, and then turns at an acute angle, to the north east. Here it encounters the other three currents, coming from precisely the opposite direction. Here the power of all is nearly neutralized, whilst the thick muddy sediment, brought in by each, either sinks to the bottom, or is thrown back upon the flats by the advancing tide. Thus the very existence of this stream, discharging through its present outlet, is an evil to the harbor, (as long as it remains unchanged) of most serious magnitude. But when led through its proposed new channel, it will not only be divested of this counteracting force, but rush with energy to the combined currents, and with them rapidly cleanse and deepen the harbor. To understand the subject distinctly, the enquirer should have before him a plan or sketch of the whole inner harbor, embracing the Beach, the West River outlet, the Channel, the Long Wharf, the Canal Basin, the Harbor Bridge, the Flats, and the West River new channel. It would there be seen that no anchorage ground in the country can be more safe against all winds, than that of New Haven; provided the depth of water herein contemplated was spread over its finely expanded basin. Surrounded on three sides by the west, north and eastern shores, and on the south by a high beach of sand, stretching nearly across the harbor, the heaviest gales that blow could rarely do injury to the shipping. There remains one other important consideration. The four combined streams, sweeping powerfully from the extreme wharf, would keep open a navigable channel, to the Sound, throughout our most rigor-

* Of the kind of embankment, some of our commercial citizens are the most competent judges. As the thing would be required for a few months only—no longer than whilst the river is working its channel through the mud, the cheapest effective means should be selected. Perhaps a line of pallsades would be the cleapest and best. This should be formed of rough slabs, of eleven or twelve feet length, eight or nine of which to be driven into the mud. This is sufficient to confine the stream, (which should be let in gradually,) while cutting its bed. Such materials are easily removed, when no longer wanted, and would probably sell for half their cost.

ous winters : whereas the navigation is now often temporarily closed, and sometimes for five or six weeks in succession.*

Although rather out of place here, yet it may be remarked that the causeway over the west meadows will require raising a few feet, and when the new channel receives the river, must be partially closed with solid materials, somewhat higher than its ordinary level, above which a passage is necessary to let off the surplus water in time of freshets ; thereby preventing an overflow of its banks near the populous region of George and Meadow streets. A flood gate also, at the turn of the stream into its new channel, may be found expedient, by which its current can be raised or reduced one, two, or three feet, whenever desired.

The rise of tide along the western side of the wharf, I take to be from two to seven feet. The river brought in as proposed, will very soon cut itself a bed through the mud to a level with the tide at its extreme ebb, or seven feet deep along the whole wharf—producing a channel, when the tide is at flood, of nine to sixteen feet water. The larger part of this distance will be a source of new or greatly augmented income to the Wharf Company ; whilst the remainder must double at the least its present wharfage. The extensive water lots belonging to the Company, now so little productive, will then become disposable property, at advances of manifold value. The increased and annually increasing depth of water, and a like extending anchorage ground, will bring into our port a yearly increase of shipping, and vessels of a larger class than heretofore. In fine, with the Canal completed to Northampton, both our own ships, and those resorting hither from abroad, will discharge their cargoes at the wharf, and reload with products drawn chiefly (by the canal,) from the rich valley of the Connecticut. Then will the Union Wharf Company gather a semi-annual harvest of dividends, far surpassing those of any other corporation in the state. A. Z.

Note.—Although not pertaining exactly to the profit and loss account of Stockholders, there is one interesting matter incidental to the project, which concerns every citizen, and therefore deserves a passing notice. Nearly the whole finny race (those which delight in mud excepted,) have long abandoned our waters, although many of them, with fine lobsters, abound just without the harbor. Our supply of these, therefore, during the summer heat, is scant and sickly. Every summer many are destroyed. Sometimes the sun's rays penetrate the flats so fiercely, that

* It may possibly be thought by some that the West River outlet need not be changed, but that a cheaper method of turning its course might accomplish the object. I have long since heard the suggestion of throwing a road across its mouth, for public convenience, from the Oyster Point to West Haven landing, with a sluice for the stream to discharge. Now, (it may be so argued,) let that sluice be placed at the turn of the Point northerly ; let the river be confined to the course of the shore by an outer embankment ; carry it thus to the north westerly angle of the harbor ; then turn it over to the wharf ; then turn it down the wharf, till it unites with the others at the channel. This plan would doubtless be cheaper : and it presents no other material objection than its utter inefficiency. The stream, turning ever and anon, would lose the little impetus with which it started, and soon be converted into a very sluggish and very harmless stripe of water, producing neither good nor evil.

the next tide which floats superficially over them, returns to the channel heated to such a degree that multitudes of fish and lobsters, floating there in smacks or cars, are fairly *scalded* to death! The fishermen or fish dealers cannot sustain these losses. They rightfully make it up by advance of prices upon those which are sold; and thus our citizens pay much higher for the variety of this wholesome and delicious food, though even of an inferior quality. Remove the mud, and the fish will revisit us. Remove the mud, and fishermen will repair here with their fares from a distance, throughout the summer, not fearing to lose them by the *hot water* of our harbor. Remove the mud, and your supplies of fish will be ample—in fine order—and at greatly reduced prices.

We are told that "sixty years since," the harbor teemed with an abundance of very large and most excellent oysters. This shell fish (of native growth) is now nearly extinct, and of diminutive size. Even within twenty years they were comparatively plenty, of good size, and delicious flavor. Indeed, the salt and fresh waters here seem exactly proportioned to nourish the oyster to fullness, and endue it with a richness of flavor, rarely equalled, never surpassed. Remove the mud, and this luxury will again become common to every citizen. Remove the mud, and many descendants of those who sixty years since were familiar with its abundance and perfection, will recover this enjoyment of their ancestors. Remove the mud—or what is equivalent—lead in the West River as proposed, and your harbor will teem with fruitful animation, above and beneath its purified waters.

A. Z.

The following are the names and professions of the Inhabitants of New Haven, in 1748.

Austin, Ste. *Joiner.*
 Austin, Sam. *Hatter.*
 Atwater, Dav.
 Atwater, John, *Cooper.*
 Atwater, Isaac, *Farmer.*
 Atwater, Ja. *Shoemaker.*
 Atwater, Mary.
 Atwater, Jon. *Farmer.*
 Allen, Ste. *Mariner.*
 Allen, Th.
 Allen, Sa. *Shoemaker.*
 Alling, Widow.
 Andrew, Abigal.
 Andrews.
 Brown, Eleaz'r, *Farmer.*
 Brown, Elea. jr. *Tailor.*
 Brown, Jn.
 Brown, Tim. *Smith.*
 Brown, Sa.
 Bradley, Jn. *Clothier.*
 Bradley, A. *Farmer.*
 Bradley, *Currier.*
 Beecher, Nath. *Smith.*
 Bishop, Job, *Weaver.*
 Bishop, Sa. *Farmer.*
 Blakeslee, Widow.
 Bonticou, Tim, *Silver Smith.*
 Ball, Ste. *Hatter.*
 Boroughs, Jo. *Hatter.*
 Crawford.
 Chatterton, Wm. *Mason.*
 Chatterton, Sa. *Shoemaker.*
 Chidsey, Dinah.
 Cook, Jed. *Mariner.*
 Cook, Sa. *Inkeeper.*
 Cooper, *Farmer.*
 Curtis, *Priest.*
 Carver, Widow.
 Clap, T. President of Yale College.
 Dickerman, John, *Clothier.*
 Dickerman, Jo's, *Farmer.*
 Dickerman, J. *Farmer.*
 Dinslow, Wm. *Laborer.*
 Dunbar, *Farmer.*
 Day, Aaron, *Merch't.*
 Darling, Sa. *Attorney.*
 Doolittle, Isaac, *Clock Maker.*
 Diodate, Wm. *Merch't.*
 English, Ben. *Cooper.*
 Eliot, Jno. *Merch't.*

Eyres, Simon.
 Ford, Matthew, *Wheelwright.*
 Gorham, Hez. *Smith.*
 Gorham, Tim.
 Gilbert, Dav. *Tanner.*
 Gilbert, jr. Dav. *Tanner.*
 Greenough, Wm. *Ship Carpenter.*
 Hotchkiss, Joshua, *Farmer.*
 Hotchkiss, Neh. *Farmer.*
 Hotchkiss, Hez. *Clockmaker.*
 Hotchkiss, Caleb, *Farmer.*
 Howell, T. *Merch't.*
 Howell, Ste. *Merch't.*
 Hubbard, Jn. *Physician.*
 Hubbard, L. *Physician.*
 Hitchcock, Jo. *Farmer.*
 Holt, J. *Farmer.*
 Hall, Jn. *Farmer.*
 Harris, Sarah,
 Ingraham, *Ship Carp.*
 Ingersoll, Jared, *Lawyer.*
 Johnson, Jn. *Farmer.*
 Jones, Tim. *Merch't.*
 Jethro, a black man, *Farmer.*
 Kimberly, Zuriel, *Shoe Maker.*
 Leek, Jn.
 Lyon, Wm. *Merch't.*
 Lyon, Widow.
 Mansfield, Sa. *Merch't.*
 Mansfield, Nathan, *Farmer.*
 Mansfield, Jon. *Farmer.*
 Mansfield, Mo. *Schoolmaster.*
 Mansfield, Ste. *Mariner.*
 Mix, Tim. *Physician.*
 Mix, Nath. *Farmer.*
 Mix, T. *Farmer.*
 Mix, *Inkeeper.*
 Mix, Caleb, *Farmer.*
 Mix, Sa. *Schoolmaster.*
 Munson, Sa. *Shoe Maker.*
 Munson, Widow.
 Munson.
 Munson, Ben. *Schoolmaster.*
 Munson, Isreal, *Inkeeper.*
 Munson, Th. *Smith.*
 Miles, Jon. *Shoemaker.*
 Miles, Jo. *Farmer.*
 Miles, Jno. *Cooper.*
 Miles Sa. *Mariner.*
 Morrison, Th.

Macumber, Jn. *Farmer.*
 Nevins,
 Nesbit.
 Noyes, Jo. *Priest.*
 Osborn, J.
 Potter, Noah.
 Punchard, Wm. *Mariner.*
 Punderson.
 Punderson.
 Pierce, Widow.
 Parmallee, He. *Shoemaker.*
 Prout, Jno. *Gent.*
 Peck, Ja. *Inkeeper.*
 Peck, Ro. *Saddler.*
 Peck, Ste. *Block Maker.*
 Perkin's *Farmer.*
 Potter, Joel. *Shoe Maker.*
 Pomeroy, *Tailor.*
 Pierpont, Ja. *Gent.*
 Row, Jn. *Mariner.*
 Russel, Dan. *Joiner.*
 Rexfird, Philip, *Joiner.*
 Sherman, J. *Tailor.*
 Sabin, Hez. *Merch't.*
 Sacket, Jn. *Farmer.*
 Scott, Wm. *Barber.*
 Smith, Isreal.

Tuttle, Enos, *Miller.*
 Tuttle, Ab. *Sexton.*
 Tuttle, Widow.
 Tuttle, Ja. *Sexton.*
 Tuttle, Noah.
 Tuttle.
 Talmadge, Ro. *Farmer.*
 Talmadge, Jno. *Mariner.*
 Talmadge, R. *Mariner.*
 Talmadge, Ja. *Joiner.*
 Thomas, Ha. *Farmer.*
 Thomas, Caleb, *Farmer.*
 Thompson, Josiah, *Joiner.*
 Thompson, Ja. *Merch't.*
 Thompson, Jno.
 Trowbridge, Dan.
 Trowbridge, Jo. *Mariner.*
 Trowbridge, Ste. *Joiner.*
 Todd, Jo. *Shoe Maker.*
 Todd, Michael, *Merch't.*
 Townsend, Ju. *Barber.*
 Thorp,
 Wilmot, T. *Joiner.*
 White, J. *Farmer.*
 White, Jn. *Mariner.*
 Wooster, Da. *Merch't.*
 Whiting, Jn. *Gent.*

A plan of the town of New Haven, as taken by Mr. Joseph Brown, in the year 1724.



References.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>a</i> Edyes. | <i>m</i> Deacon Bradley. | <i>y</i> James Talmadge. |
| <i>b</i> Edyes. | <i>n</i> J. Bradley. | 1 Atwater's. |
| <i>c</i> White. | <i>o</i> Nat. Bradley. | 2 Mansfield's. |
| <i>d</i> Nott. | <i>p</i> Thompson's. | 3 Goram's. |
| <i>e</i> Dawson. | <i>q</i> Trowbridge. | 4 Collins. |
| <i>f</i> Beecher. | <i>r</i> Trowbridge. | 5 Rutherford's. |
| <i>g</i> Thomas. | <i>s</i> Roswell's. | 6 Sherman's. |
| <i>h</i> Gregson's. | <i>t</i> Talmadge. | 7 J. Brown's. |
| <i>i</i> Meeting House. | <i>u</i> Nath'l Jones. | 8 Rothbotham. |
| <i>j</i> School. | <i>v</i> Munson. | 9 Nat. Brown's. |
| <i>k</i> Old Dixwell's. | <i>w</i> Dan. Bradley. | 10 C. Brown's. |
| <i>l</i> Sam. Tuttle. | <i>x</i> Jonas Todd. | 11 Engliiss. |

The annexed map is a reduced copy of the oldest map of the town of New Haven, now known to be in existence. It exhibits all the public buildings, and private dwellings, with the names of many of the occupants. It settles the point respecting the place where Col. Dixwell, one of the regicides, resided; his dwelling house, as will be seen by the map, was near the corner of Grove and College streets, and opposite the garden of the Medical Institution.

In 1748, (twenty four years after the above map was taken,) Gen. Wadsworth, of Durham, drew a plan of the town with all the buildings, to which was added the names and professions* at that period, also the location of lots to many of the first grantees. This map was published about 1806, by T. Kensett, engraver.

View of the first College building, erected in 1717.



Built of wood,—170 feet long, 22 feet wide.

The trustees of this institution, impressed with a sense of Gov. Yale's generosity,† called the collegiate school Yale College, and entered a memorial of it upon record, in Latin, which may be rendered in English thus:—

“The trustees of the collegiate school, constituted in the *splendid* town of New Haven, in Connecticut, being enabled by the most generous donation of the Honorable ELIHU YALE, Esq. to finish the college house already begun and erected, gratefully considering the honor due to such and so great a Benefactor and Patron, and being desirous, in the best man-

* See pages 107 and 108.

† See page 20.

The following account of the battle of Lexington is taken from Holmes' American Annals.

A considerable quantity of military stores having been deposited at Concord an inland town about eighteen miles from Boston, general Gage purposed to destroy them. For the execution of this, he, on the night preceding the nineteenth of April, detached lieutenant colonel Smith and major Pitcairn, with eight hundred grenadiers and light infantry; who at eleven o'clock embarked in boats at the bottom of the common in Boston, crossed the river Charles, and, landing at Phipps' farm in Cambridge, commenced a silent and expeditious march for Concord. Although several British officers, who dined at Cambridge the preceding day, had taken the precaution to disperse themselves along the road leading to Concord, to intercept any expresses, that might be sent from Boston to alarm the country; yet messengers,* who had been sent from town for that purpose, had eluded the British patrols, and given an alarm which was rapidly spread by church bells, signal guns, and volleys. On the arrival of the British troops at Lexington, toward five in the morning, about seventy men, belonging to the minute company of that town, were found on the parade, under arms. Major Pitcairn, who led the van, galloping up to them, called out, "Disperse, disperse you rebels; throw down your arms, and disperse." The sturdy yeomanry not instantly obeying the order, he advanced nearer; fired his pistol; flourished his sword, and ordered his soldiers to fire. A discharge of arms from the British troops, with a huzza, immediately succeeded; several of the provincials fell; and the rest dispersed. The firing continued after the dispersion, and the fugitives stopped and returned the fire. Eight Americans were killed;† three or four of them by the first fire of the British; the others, after they had left the parade. Several were also wounded.

The British detachment proceeded to Concord. The inhabitants of that town, having received the alarm, drew up in order for defence; but, observing the number of the regulars to be too great for them to encounter, they retired over the north bridge at some distance beyond the town, and waited for reinforcements. A party of British light infantry followed them, and took possession of the bridge, while the main body entered the town, and proceeded to execute their commission. They disabled two twenty four pounders; threw five hundred pounds of ball into the river, and wells; and broke in pieces about sixty barrels of flour. The militia being reinforced, major Buttrick, of Concord, who had gallantly offered to command them, advanced toward the bridge; but, not knowing the transaction at Lexington, ordered the men not to give the first fire, that the provincials might not be the aggressors. As he advanced, the light infantry retired to the Concord side of the river, and began to pull up the bridge; and, on his nearer approach, they fired, and killed a captain, and one of the privates. The provincials returned

* These messengers were sent to Lexington, a town 6 miles below Concord, by Dr. Warren, who received notice of the intended expedition just before the embarkation of the troops.

† Robert Munroe, Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Caleb Harrington, Isaac Muzzy, and John Brown, of Lexington, and Azael Porter, of Woburn. A handsome monument has been erected to their memory, on the green where the first of them fell,



Drawn by Karl & engraved by A. Doobille in 1775

Re-Engraved by A. Doobille and J.W. Barber in 1832

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON,

1. Major Pitcairn at the head of the Regular Grenadiers. - 2. The Party who first fired on the Provincials at Lexington. - 3. Part of the Provincial company of Lexington. - 4. Regular Companies on the road to Concord. - 5. The Meeting house, at Lexington. - 6. The Public Inn.



the fire; a skirmish ensued; and the regulars were forced to retreat, with some loss. They were soon joined by the main body; and the whole detachment retreated with precipitancy. All the people of the adjacent country were by this time in arms; and they attacked the retreating troops in every direction. Some fired from behind stone walls and other coverts; others pressed on their rear; and, thus harrassed, they made good their retreat six miles back to Lexington. Here they were joined by lord Piercy, who, most opportunely for them, had arrived with a detachment of nine hundred men and two pieces of cannon.* The enemy, now amounting to about eighteen hundred men, having halted an hour or two at Lexington, recommenced their march; but the attack from the provincials was renewed at the same time; and an irregular yet very galling fire was kept up on each flank, as well as in the front and rear. The close firing from behind stone walls by good marksmen put them in no small confusion; but they kept up a brisk retreating fire on the militia and minute men. A little after sunset, the regulars reached Bunker's hill, where, exhausted with excessive fatigue, they remained during the night, under the protection of the Somerset man of war; and the next morning went into Boston.†

* Lord Piercy formed his detachment into a square, in which he inclosed colonel Smith's party, "who were so much exhausted with fatigue, that they were obliged to lie down for rest on the ground, their tongues hanging out of their mouths, like those of dogs after a chase."—*Stedman*.

† In this excursion, 65 of the regulars were killed, 180 wounded, and 28 made prisoners; total 273. Of the provincials 50 were killed, 34 wounded, and 4 missing; total 88.

Ashmun's Tomb.

The above is a representation of the monument erected to the memory of Jehudi Ashmun, Esq., the first Colonial Agent at Monrovia, Africa; it is formed after the model of the tomb of Scipio, at Rome. The monument of Mr. Whitney, (the inventor of the Cotton Gin,) and the late Dr. Nathan Smith are of the same form;—executed by Messrs. D. Ritter & Son, of this city. The following is the inscription on Mr. Ashmun's monument :—viz.

ASHMUN.

First Colonial Agent.

at

LIBERIA, AFRICA.

On the opposite side,

Born at Champlain, N. Y. Ap. 21st, 1794.

Landed in Africa, Aug. 8, 1822.

Died at N. H. Aug. 25, 1828.

On the end.

Erected

by the Am. Colon. Soc.

1829.

Mr. Ashmun arrived in New Haven about a fortnight before his death, laboring under severe bodily infirmities

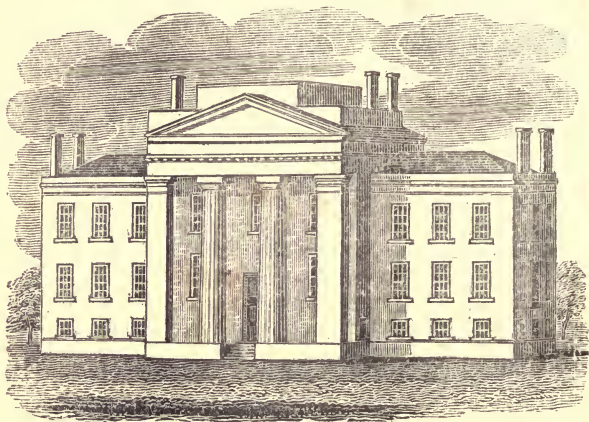
brought on by his labors and exposures, in a tropical climate, for the benefit of the African Colony. His constitution was so broken down by the hardships which he had endured, that the best medical skill could not save him from an early grave.

His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, the faculty and members of Yale College, a number of the neighboring clergy, and the Governor of the State. His remains were carried to the center church, where an appropriate and eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bacon. Just as the services commenced, an affecting scene took place,—the mother of Mr. Ashmun, in her traveling dress, came into the congregation supported by two persons who conducted her to a seat. She had just arrived from the shores of Lake Champlain, to visit her son in his last illness, whom she had not seen for twelve years. But she was too late, she could only reach forth her aged hand and touch his coffin. The procession moved to the burying ground where the burial service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Croswell, and a feeling address was given by Mr. Gurley, the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, who arrived from Washington the day before Mr. Ashmun's death. Mr. Gurley had been an eye witness and, for a short period, the companion of Mr. Ashmun's labors in Africa. He read the last prayer that the lips of his friend uttered, he spoke of his courage and prowess in the hour of danger, the "terror of his name" in the savage tribes that surrounded the infant colony, and the important results which it was reasonable to expect from his toils and sufferings.

Mr. Ashmun appears to have been eminently qualified for the station to which Providence had called him. "Dignified in his appearance, and graceful in his manners, he was fitted to command. He possessed naturally strong powers of mind, and great energy of character, which seemed to prompt to noble enterprize, and these qualities were refined by a liberal education, and controlled by the fear of God."—He arrived on the shores of Africa about the time that the remainder of the colonists, who had survived the deadly damps of Sherbro, had removed to the more healthy station of Liberia. He found them feeble, houseless, disheartened, and defenceless; soon after his arrival, the colony, which could muster only twenty eight effective men, was attacked by more than eight hundred armed savages. By his energy

and prowess they were driven back. Intent upon the destruction of this little band, the savages with increased numbers and redoubled fury, in a few days, renewed their attack, and were again repulsed. From a chaos of heterogeneous materials he formed a well organized community of free men. "Like the Patriarchs of old, he was their captain, their lawgiver, judge, priest, and governor."

View of the General Hospital of Connecticut.



The following account of the State Hospital Society of Connecticut, &c. was politely furnished by Dr. V. M. Dow, one of the directors of the Institution.

The General Hospital Society of Connecticut was chartered in May, 1826, no similar institution having previously existed in this state. To aid the infant undertaking, the legislature of the state appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars, and individuals from different parts of the state have contributed handsome sums, while the medical institution of Yale College pays a yearly stipend. With funds obtained from these sources, the society have erected a neat building on an eminence south westerly from the densely peopled part of the city; commanding an excellent view of the town

and harbor, and Long Island sound, together, with the distant ridge of hills which appear to skirt the horizon on every side except that bounded by the water. The building will be completed in July, 1832. It consists of a center and two wings, its whole length being one hundred and eighteen feet, its breadth, in the center, is forty eight feet. The number of rooms is about twenty, besides those in the basement, and a large room for operations in the attic story. The building is of stone, and is to be stuccoed on the outside. In front of the centre is a portico with four columns, constructed after the best Grecian models. The whole expense of the building is to be about twelve thousand dollars. The funds of the society being limited, it was not deemed prudent to build on a more expensive scale at present. Should more room be at any future time wanted, additions can be made to any extent required, without injuring the appearance of the edifice.

The design of this institution is to afford medical and surgical aid and other necessities of sickness, to such as can not command such necessities elsewhere. The poor whom we "always have with us," if wounded or taken sick, without possessing the means of procuring necessary aid, will here find an asylum, infinitely superior to that, but too often resorted to, in the town alms houses. The stranger, sojourning with us, taken ill at a public boarding house, with no friend or relative to care for him, may here find a substitute for the affectionate attentions of home. The sick mariner will here find a "snug harbor." To the poor every thing will be gratuitously furnished, board, bed, medicines, nursing, and medical and surgical aid. Such as are wealthy, and may choose to become inmates of the hospital, will be expected to pay for board only. All medical and surgical aid is to be in all cases gratuitous. It is to be essentially a charitable institution, and, should more apply than can be received, the poor are always to have the preference over those who are able to pay for their accommodations.

View from the top of East Rock.*References.*

a, Long Island. *b*, Light house. *c*, Fort Hale. *d*, Tomlinson's bridge. *e*, Barnville bridge. *f*, Neck bridge, (the place where the Regicides secreted themselves when pursued by the commissioners of Charles 2d.) *g*, Long wharf. *h*, Mill river.

On the left of the print, bordering on Mill river, is seen a grove of cedars and pines, in the center of which is a place denominated the "*Seat of Happiness*." It is thus described by a late traveller, "Here the the noisy world with all its selfishness, is excluded, and here is nought to disturb one's meditation; save the occasional and plaintive note of the wood dove mourning for its mate—even the light of the sun is nearly excluded, while its loss is supplied by a mellow radiance, insinuating itself among the sweet smelling cedars, imparting a deep serenity, that we may easily conceive but never correctly define."

From the Winter's Wreath.—Published in London.

EAST ROCK.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARKE.

East Rock is a bold and beautiful promontory of almost fearful height, near the fine city of New Haven, Connecticut. It commands an extensive and delightful view of the town, the adjacent country to some extent, the bay, and Long Island itself, which resembles a huge confused mass of deep summer clouds, as viewed in the edge of the southern horizon apparently floating over the sound.

I stand upon the cliff's extremest edge,
And downward far beneath me can I see
Complaining brooks that play with meadow sedge,

Then brightly wander on their journey free,
 'Midst buds and sprays bent down by bird and bee;
 And, in the pleasant sunshine, laughing on,
 Mingling their cadence with the melody
 Of living things, rejoicing in the sun,
 That wakens life and bliss in all he looks upon.

How from the vale below, the freshning air
 Laden with balm, comes up to fan my brow!
 O'er orchard blossoms, and o'er meadows fair
 Its viewless wings are passing 'midst the glow,
 The flush that spring hours to the earth bestow,
 Ere yet the summer's ripened corn-leaves wave,
 Ere yet the sisterhood of flowers bends low,
 As the funereal blasts around them rave,
 Sinking in autumn's chill and melancholy grave!

'Tis Sabbath morn, and lingering on the gale
 The mellowed peals of the sweet bells arise;
 Floating where'er the restless wind prevail,
 Laden with incense, and with harmonies,
 That roam and tremble through the sunny skies,
 Incorporate with solemn thoughts they stray;
 'Midst rock and hill, and copse the sound replies,
 And where the blue waves melt in morning's ray,
 And glory's living flood on the fair landscape play.

Methinks the reverence of such a scene
 Should sink like calm into the wounded breast,
 Making life's waste and desert places green,
 And laying passion's bitterness at rest,
 With a wide peace—which can all ills invest;
 Methinks that heavenward Hope might linger here,
 And be in soul-transforming visions blest,
 As though from th' high unbounded atmosphere,
 Triumphant music fell, to bless the enchanted ear.

In yon wide sweep of high and purple hills,
 Which mark, like giant-graves, the horizon's verge,
 Where the great sun his showry smile distils,
 An influence deep there dwells, that, like a surge,
 Uplifts the swelling soul, and seems to urge
 Its pinions upwards with a mighty sway,
 Which in the future doth all present merge;
 The mind seems breaking from its bonds of clay,
 And basks, with thrilling joy, in heaven's ethereal ray!

Extracted from the New England Magazine.

EAST ROCK.

* * * * * We love thee more.
 We more revere thee, Rock, that long has stood
 A giant fortress near us; there is more

Of earth about thee,—for the fresh cheeked Spring
 Walks up thy side, and strews, from her gay urn,
 Where she hath husbanded the last years flowers,
 Unopened buds, that in the Summer's beam
 Hang their bright petals o'er thy dizzy edge.
 On thy tall woods our gorgeous Autumn flings
 Her vesture, woven of the sun-set hues.
 Nor shall the rudest blast of Winter blight
 Thy sturdy evergreens, o'erlaid with snow.
 Thy turf is freshened by the rain and dew
 Of kindly heaven, and, in the noon day parched—
 But for the gales that fan thy naked brow—
 By the broad sunshine, like this lower earth.
 There is no nook upon thy thorny side,
 Or wooded top, or on thy steep bald front,
 That human foot hath not sought out and found,
 Linking the spot with human sympathies.
 Upon thy topmost lodge old Time, perchance,
 The slow and crafty workman, hath hewn out
 A homely resting place, and hence the eye,
 That loveth Nature, looks beyond the stream
 Lazily creeping through the meadow land
 In curve fantastic—and beyond the hill
 Where a bard's dwelling dots the wood,—beyond
 The distant temple-spires that lift their tops,
 In harmony, above the leaf-clad town.—
 Beyond the calm bay and the restless Sound,
 To the blue Island, stretching like a cloud
 Where the sky stoops to earth; the rock is smooth,
 And here, upon the table-stone, sad youths
 Have carved unheeded names, to win for them
 That insect's immortality that lies
 In stone for ages on a showman's shelf.
 Thy peak in moonlight! All the lowland, lighted,
 Is like a sea about us. Glory rests,
 Like a saint's dream of beauty over all!
 'Tis a strange hour to haunt thee, quiet Rock,
 And yet, glad voices make thy woods and glades
 Jocund with echoed call and unchecked laugh,
 And bright forms flit across thy light and shades—
 Shapes that might win the hasty angel's lip
 From his high vows of purity on earth—
 Threading thy tangled cedars deftly, like
 The nimblest of Titania's nimble train.
 I see them clustered in a magic group,
 And the flute's melody, with woman's song,
 Goes up to heaven. * * * *

L. M. N.

NEW HAVEN, October, 1831.

(The foregoing twelve pages printed in 1832.)









1857-1858
W. G. L. L.
1857-1858
(CONT)

